

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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RATIFICATION

Republicans Hold Forth Saturday.

Torch Light Parade and a Big Mass Meeting In The Drill Shed.

The Republican Central Territorial committee met last evening to discuss further plans for the reception of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention and the ratification mass meeting that will be held on Saturday night.

It was decided to carry out the programme which was outlined for last week. The delegates are expected to arrive on the Australia on Wednesday. They will be met at the wharf by the committee and the band and the wharf will be gallily decorated with bunting and flags.

On Saturday evening the ratification will be held at the drill shed. Before the ratification there will be a grand torchlight parade through the streets just as was scheduled last week. At the drill shed there will be speeches by the returned delegates and many other prominent Republicans.

Upon motion of J. A. Gilman it was decided to notify the precinct chairmen to call together all Republicans of their precincts not connected with the drill shed corps or other organization to meet at the drill shed at 6:30 Saturday evening to take part in the parade. They will not be marshalled into precinct clubs but will fall in the parade as a body. Each precinct chairman was requested to prepare a transportation to represent his precinct, and to be carried if possible by the members of the precinct club in the parade.

W. H. Wright intends to make an effort to get together a company of rough riders to participate in the parade. They will be mounted and will all be dressed in khaki if possible.

J. L. Kauilou announced that a number of the Chinese in his precinct would participate in the parade and their presence will be a feature of the show.

W. J. Coelho was appointed a committee of one to see to the decorations of the drill shed.

HARD ON HAWAII.

Baltimore Sun Compares Democratic Delegate to a Monkey.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The Sun says: The adoption in committee of the 16 to 1 plank in the Democratic platform was due, it seems, to the vote of "Prince David," of the Hawaiian delegation, together with the declaration of the representatives of the District of Columbia and Montana to be recorded. It may, perhaps, be regarded as deplorable that it should come to this—that the fate of a great party, if not a nation, has been made dependent upon the vote of a Hawaiian "Outlander" who knows probably about as much of finance as a monkey, and who, it is likely, has only recently become sufficiently civilized to wear anything more than a fig leaf.

This incident illustrates one of the blessings and consequences of expansion, and if we continue this policy, the future will hold many more of the same kind. While it is not flattering to our national pride to think that the delegates of the United States may be decided by the vote of "Prince David" and other distinguished savages from our Oriental possessions, there is some consolation in the reflection that in the present case there were not fools enough in this country to carry out this piece of stupidity, but that it was necessary to secure a result from a distant island in the Pacific.

PROSPERITY AND TARIFF

Wm. McKinley Opened the Mills.

HOW LABOR WAS HELPED

Figures and Facts of the Advance of the Workingman Under Republicanism.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—"In the campaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the mills,'" said Gen. Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee, today.

"These three words met with a responsive chord from the tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic Administration, and the empty dinner pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail, and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people the Republican National Committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1895, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's Administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,433; in 1895 they employed 109,000; in 1896 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,645 men. In short, the number of wage earners employed by these same 200 factories has increased from 90,433 men in 1894 up to 174,645 last year—almost doubled. In fact, the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufacturers:

Year—	Wages Paid.
1890	\$15,149,061
1891	18,875,838
1892	23,619,418
1893	48,966,250
1894	40,802,806
1895	52,851,317
1896	53,209,430
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,940
1899	75,335,069

Year—

1890-92, inclusive \$45,648,119
1893-94, inclusive 48,957,713
1895-99, inclusive 65,165,261

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 to 1892; then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their payroll in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me as an employer of labor, as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National Association, who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of \$33,000,000. In fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the numbers of new factories that have started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country. And what a depth of meaning those three words, 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

(Special Correspondence.)

Superintendent J. A. McCandless of the Public Works Department yesterday filed an affidavit in support of his bill in equity for an injunction restraining the Hawaiian Tramways Company from laying a double track on King street.

Mr. McCandless swears that neither he nor the Minister of the Interior at any time had attempted to prevent the company from making a loop or switch on King street. The purpose of the Department was to prevent the company from wrongfully laying a double track.

Mr. McCandless further says that the bill was not filed in the interests of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company or any other corporation. He tells of the threatened war between the employees of the two companies when the attempt was being made by both last August to lay its tracks on King street, and says that the Rapid Transit people stopped work when both were ordered to cease laying tracks until the courts had decided their rights, while the Tramways company kept at it until stopped by injunction.

With the affidavit in presented the correspondence and opinion of the Attorney General as to the rights of the various parties.

(Special Correspondence.)

Would Loot The Treasury.
"The solid three"—Robert Wilcox, Kalahehewa and J. K. Kaula have adopted campaign tactics which they believe are sure to win them votes and send them to the Legislature with solid support. It is reported, on the authority of a gentleman well posted as to their movements and plans, that they have promised all the Chinese voters and residents who have claims against the government for the sanitary first which occurred during the plague epidemic, that they will, if elected to the Legislature, see that these claims are paid in full.

On these promises the campaign fund for the "solid three" is said to be rising steadily, and the Chinese are now banking their hopes and money on the Independents.

A Modern Captain Cook.

Mr. Thomas Mansfield of Waikeke, and recently from Maui, in an endeavor to find a short route from Puna to Ika's Bay, where he expected to discover mammoth caves littered with human skeletons, last Sunday, says he has discovered a secret trail to Puna, over which he claims the distinction of being the first white man to have traveled in over twenty years. Mr. Mansfield is naturally very modest, but since his astonishing discovery he adjusts his bonnet with the aid of a sheehorn.

Maui Notes.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 28.—There has been some "grip" at Hamakua recently.

Miss Massie of Hawaii is visiting her niece Mrs. L. von Tempky, of Makawala.

The brig Lurline sailed last Sunday, the 28th, for San Francisco. Her passenger list included Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz of Kula and Mrs. W. F. McConey of Paia.

The H. A. Baldwin family and their guests are at Olinda house.

LIFE IN THE CAMP IN MANOA VALLEY

Young Men's Christian Association Members Have Pleasure.

(Special Correspondence.)

Y. M. C. A. SUMMER CAMP, Manoa Valley, July 30.—Friday was at home day at the camp and everyone got up early to clean house in anticipation of an influx of visitors. Quite a number of the members' relatives and several sightseers put in an appearance and were conducted over the little settlement. Many of the parents of the boys brought with them luxuries to go with the camp fare. Lewis & Sons, the grocery firm, remembered the young men with a substantial present of candy and fruit, which, needless to say, was much appreciated.

Saturday was spent in a long tramp, after which a baseball practice and potlucks were the order of the afternoon. The energy being shown by members of the camp argues well for the invigorating quality of the Manoa valley air.

On Sunday short services were held and hymns sung. Several instructive readings were given and in the afternoon the boys took short walks or cooled off in the swimming hole, which is now quite complete.

Yesterday quite a large expedition started up one of the peaks in search of choice varieties of mushrooms, by an old native.

The tramp was the longest yet undertaken and the pedestrians were willing to admit that they were not sorry when camp was reached, late in the afternoon.

There are two large floored tents in the camp, one of which is used for sleeping purposes and the other as a social hall and dining-room.

The camp is aroused at 5:30 a. m. and at 9:30 p. m. "Taps" is sounded. Secretary Coleman acts as the camp medic and will look forward with eager anticipation to next July and the valley in the recent good times spent camping in the valley of Manoa.

The seniors will go into camp on Thursday to the number of probably a dozen, the majority of whom will, owing to pressure of business, go to the valley in the afternoon, sleep under the stars, and return to town after breakfast each morning.

The mixed camp for members and their wives will follow. These campers will have the use of the tents but will be expected to furnish their own food and cots.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Japanese at the Peninsula Use Nets That Catch the Smallest Fry.

Secretary Henry E. Cooper and others who reside on the Peninsula are up in arms against the practice of Japanese fishermen who use nets for drawing in their fish supply. A protest against the use of the long wide net, which sweeps everything, large and small into its folds, will soon result and measures will be taken to curtail the destructive habits of the fishermen who are spoiling many of the fish preserves along the coast by landing young fish.

It is said that with every in-sweep of the nets thousands upon thousands of these small fish are scooped up. No attempt is made to throw them back into the ocean and give them a chance to grow to the proper dimensions for table fish. Every day this wholesale destruction is carried on, and a vigorous effort will be made by the white residents of Pearl City and vicinity to stop the nuisance.

Match Race Off.

The match race between Billy McWhiskey and Little Land, scheduled to take place next Thursday, will probably not come off. Mr. Wilson, owner of McWhiskey, claims that his horse is not fit and wants to postpone the event until two weeks from Saturday. The owner of Little Land, being the challenged party, objects to the delay.

WHEN WIND WAS POWER

Story of Hawaii in the Forties.

MRS. E. K. WILDER WRITES

She Tells of a Trip in the Kamehameha Third Which was Not Finished.

The following from the Humane Educator just published is a most interesting incident of the old days of Hawaii written by Mrs. Elizabeth Kinai Wilder, mother of Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, the editor of the Educator:

In the early forties kindness and not competition was the life of trade. There were no iron clad terms in these days nor hard hearted owners to dictate terms to the public and to such an extent was the spirit of accommodation carried, that vessels came and went at the bidding of the passengers!

Of all the little fleet, then sailing among the islands, the writer most distinctly remembers the Kamehameha Third, for it was in this small schooner she embarked on the first voyage of her life. That the good ship never reached its destination on that occasion, should not reflect in any way upon the officers, for they proved themselves to be the most humane of men, and the little schooner herself was an unworthy namesake of the good King.

It was in those halcyon days that a family of eight children, of which the writer was one, wished to visit Walluku. They had heard of Maui, of its fruits and its flowers, as one hears of a far off country, and great was their longing to go there. The father who was not only a wise but an indulgent parent, after much hesitation at length consented to give them the trip.

The little schooner Kamehameha Third was no sooner chartered for the occasion than great was the rejoicing in the family. There were no end of preparations to be made. Goodbys had to be said to all the other children in town all of whom looked with envy upon the distinguished travelers, indeed, a trip to India now-a-days would be a common place event in comparison with this anticipated voyage.

For once the quiet of the old Kawai-ahao home was upset and the most intense excitement prevailed while suitable articles were packed and arranged for the voyage. Among other things, a real genuine piano was to be taken as a present to the Mission family whom we were to visit in Walluku. That alone was an event of unheard of importance. All things seemed to be in our favor and at last not only the auspicious day but the actual hour of sailing arrived. On account of the frequent rains in Walluku my Mother had given to each of the older children an umbrella and armed with these trophies a happy band marched on board the vessel. The decks were clear, as we were the only passengers bound for Walluku or any where else, and the Captain (a good-natured Hawaiian) seemed much interested in us as a family and in our umbrellas also. There was a stiff breeze blowing and the vessel loomed from her moorings was soon speeding away round Diamond Head to the region of white caps and spray. The little children had been taken at once down the steps to what was called the cabin, but we older ones were allowed to sit on deck for a while and watch the man at the wheel, but soon a queer feeling began to come over us, and we were marshalled below also. Oh, what a hole it was! "I don't like this place," said the eldest boy, and he but spoke for the group! Into the four berths we tumbled somehow and tucked ourselves in as well as we could for the vessel was now pitching around in the liveliest manner possible. First, there was the up and down motion, then, the side ways motion so conducive to sea sickness.

The little ones were crying in good earnest and soon older voices swelled the chorus. We children had all heard of sea sickness but the most vivid imagination had failed to picture the dreadful reality! "I don't want to go to Walluku," says one. "Can't we go home?" says another. "How long before we get there?" "Won't the Captain stop the ship for a little while?" "Can't we go back?" The Mother listened to these entreaties for some time till unable any longer to keep silent. She said, "Children, I will put it to you. Do you all wish to go Home? Remember you may never come again, and you may never see Walluku if you go back now for the King will not let us have this schooner every day. 'Oh we don't care about Walluku, we never want to go there, we want to go Home.'" Such was the united chorus. There was but one dissenting voice among the eight children, that of the eldest boy. Sick and deadly pale, but resolute, he was for keeping on in spite of everything. Whether his courage should have held out for two nights is doubtful, and he never had the satisfaction of knowing how great a hero he might have been at this time, for the Mother with a few pokes of her umbrella through the side lights succeeded in summoning below the Captain himself. It seems the possibility of a turn about had been suggested to him before we left Honolulu, so he was not totally unprepared for the change. The schooner with but little ballast was now bobbing up and down like a cork, but no sooner had she turned about than the wind was in her favor and the motion became more endurable, every moment.

It was not long before we were all convalescent and found the situation not only novel but interesting. But not for a moment did we wish to return! We were too grateful for the sudden release from misery to desire anything better than to go home and to stay there! Of course the children in Walluku would never see our umbrellas, that was a pity, but it could not be helped! As soon as we were able to grasp them and to climb the stairs we saw Honolulu slowly nearing. There was the big stone church, the old palace, Punchbowl, all the dear familiar sights and when at length our feet stepped on solid ground we felt like travelers from afar. The father greeted us with a smile, and (as we afterwards learned) without any special surprise. The trip had not been a successful one as far as Walluku was concerned but it was not without its lesson, and no children loved home more ardently than we did for a long time to come and for the happy manner in which this trip ended the children will always remember with gratitude the Kamehameha Third.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Bryanites at the Drill Shed on Wednesday Evening.

Instead of giving a strictly select luau in honor of the returning delegates the Democrats propose to imitate the Republicans by holding a big mass meeting at the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening, the day the remaining Democratic delegates, Prince David Kawanakoa and W. H. Cornwell are expected to arrive.

According to the present arrangements a committee of Democrats will meet the delegates when they arrive on the Australia and escort them to the Hawaiian hotel, where an informal reception will be held. Then in the evening at 7:30 o'clock the mass meeting will be held at the Drill Shed. C. J. McCarthy will preside and there will be speeches by Prince David and Mr. Cornwell, as well as by Delegate John H. Wise, who came down on the Rio last week from San Francisco instead of waiting for his fellow delegates.

In all likelihood the luau which has been planned will also be given at some date following the mass meeting, but the Democrats feared to open themselves to criticism by starting their campaign with such an un-Democratic function as a select luau, as was at first proposed.

All Papers in English.

Judge Humphreys yesterday ruled that not only must all documents filed in the Circuit Court be entirely in the English language but also all old documents at present on file must be translated and the translation filed with the original. This accords with the policy inaugurated by Judge Humphreys of completely Americanizing the courts of Honolulu.

When requested for a statement of his reasons for so ruling Judge Humphreys said:

"Ordinarily I would not discuss any matter coming before me as a Judge, but as your enquiry pertains entirely to a rule, I may say that in my judgment a Court has the right to know the contents of its records and to acquire such knowledge upon mere inspection without the aid of an interpreter or translator.

"Racially there are Hawaiians here; nationally there is not an Hawaiian in these islands. The Court not knowing any race, can not accord to Hawaiians any greater rights than are accorded Portuguese, Germans, Chinese or Japanese. If documents of any sort are permitted to be filed in the Courts in the Hawaiian language then documents offered in any other foreign language must be received. This would result in a Babel of confusion, great delay and inconvenience in matters of procedure.

"The Hawaiian language will die a burning. It is not employed in science, art or literature, and to a very limited extent in commerce—even in this place of its origin.

"A century hence it will afford a pastime for the antiquary; for all practical purposes it will be dead beyond the hope of resurrection.

"Congress in my opinion has shown a clear intent that all proceedings of a public nature shall be conducted in the English language. For instance jurors are required to understand, speak, read and write that language. All legislative proceedings are required to be in the English language, and finally the office of translator of the Court decisions is abolished."

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SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The Remains of W. E. Miller Found.

WAILUA PLANTATION MAN

Decomposed Body with Head Blown Off Discovered in Tent Near Mokuleia.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox of Wailua district yesterday afternoon notified High Sheriff Brown by telephone of a shocking discovery which had been made up in the hills behind Wailua plantation near Gay's Ranch, Mokuleia. The body of W. E. Miller, a water prospector for the plantation, had been found in his lonely tent on the hillside, with every evidence that he had met his death by violent means.

A telephone message from Gay's Ranch to Deputy Sheriff Cox was the first intimation that he had of the tragedy, and he summoned a coroner's jury at once and repaired to the place where the prospector had been living for a few weeks past. The party went into the tent and beside a nauseous odor, a scene horrible in its details met their gaze. Upon the floor was stretched the badly decomposed remains of Miller. Little was left of the skull. I am a cursory examination the party once concluded that Miller had come to his death by foul play. The entire top of his head was blown off and portions of the brain and fragments of the skull were found clinging to the canvas walls of the tent.

The tent was also found full of holes as if done by several discharges from a shotgun. This at first inclined the investigating party to the belief that some one had placed the muzzle of the gun near the man's head so that in the discharge that followed the shot were scattered in all directions.

It is not clearly settled just now how long Miller has been lying dead in his tent. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition and the examination was necessarily brief. After viewing the remains and taking note of the general surroundings the coroner's jury completed its preliminary duty. Deputy Sheriff Cox decided that the remains should be buried and the interment was made late yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Sheriff will leave for Wailua on this morning's train and receive the report of the coroner's jury.

It is not known whether Mr. Miller had giant powder in his tent or not. A theory is advanced that he probably had a quantity of the explosive with him to be used in his prospecting and in some manner caused it to explode with fatal results to himself. This would also account for the numerous holes torn in the tent canvass. Mr. Miller was a man about fifty years old of quiet disposition, and was not known to have any enemies. Robbery was not the cause of any foul work, as money was found when an examination was made of his effects.

ONE ON "PRINCE DAVID."

Democratic Representative Clayton Teaches Him a Lesson.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—One of the last delegates to pack up his belongings and depart from the convention city was Prince David of Hawaii. Prince David sojourned in Washington for a time last winter, as the guest of his aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani. He has been a very active Democrat here in Kansas City, and whenever the up-roar grew great in the hall and a mustering of standards was on, Prince David ordered his delegates to bring out the big silver banner of the Kanakas. There were both Kanaka and English inscriptions of loyalty to the Democratic party written thereon.

Prince David and Representative Clayton, of Alabama, are the principals in a good story which is being told hereabout. Each was a member of the committee on credentials which held an all-night session at the Kansas City Club over the 16 to 1 plank. Mr. Clayton is a royal good fellow and so is Prince David. The two met in the committee.

"How are you, prince?" quoted Mr. Clayton. Cordial greetings were exchanged. "But look here," continued Mr. Clayton; "we can't have any princes in the Democratic party. It is a party of the people and every man is the equal of every other man. That is the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson."

"Oh, yes, Thomas Jefferson," repeated the prince, good naturedly.

"I shall have to call you plain Dave hereafter," observed Mr. Clayton. "No princes for us Democrats."

"All right," said Prince David, with a smile.

"All right, Dave," rejoined Mr. Clayton.

No More Beer Famine.

By the Iroquois just arrived Lovejoy & Co. received a large invoice of the famous Seattle Rainier Beer. The arrival of this vessel just at this time will be hailed with delight by the lovers of this well known brand of beer. All orders no matter how large will be promptly filled.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY: JULY 31, 1900.

It will be broken China soon with several consociates at work gathering up the pieces.

At least China had the grace not to send delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

If it takes 60,000 Americans two years to not conquer 9,000,000 Filipinos how long would it take 80,000 allies to conquer 400,000,000 Chinese?

The enthusiasm of the California Chinese to fight the Boxers will be allayed as soon as they feel sure of adequate protection from the California mob.

The Oregon made the trip to Kure, the Japanese naval station, in safety, and will be temporarily repaired for duty at Taku. It is a pity to send her out of complete repair but time is precious and the Government cannot wait two months for the big ship's permanent renovation.

The fine German cruiser Geier is welcome at Honolulu and the wish is common that she might be able to make a long stop. It is not often the port sees war-ships though time was when they came often and stayed long. When the cable has been laid and Pearl Harbor opened perhaps there will be a renewal of naval visitations.

The Manchurian Boxers are a much finer race of people physically than the Chinese who live in Hawaii and California. Most Manchurians are tall and broadshouldered, resembling the best types of the Norwegians. There is no doubt felt by those who have mingled with them that they furnish some of the best material for armies that the world has known.

The prophets are with us. Dr. Max Muehlenbruch, who foretold the destruction of the Maine and several other things, has the following of a local nature: "Hawaii will be as closely connected with California as New York now is. The year 1901 will see the time of steamship transit between foreign countries greatly decreased. There will be daily trips between San Francisco and Honolulu." Daily trips are a little too many to expect even with the word of prophecy behind them. Honolulu will be well enough pleased if it can be sure of weekly ones.

HAWAIIAN REVENUES.

Under the caption, "Governing in Hawaii," the News-Letter prints the following undigested paragraph:

The little band of planters who virtually govern Hawaii are often hard set to make their little schemes stick. Those of the natives who have votes have organized a party of their own which proposes to render all governments impracticable that do not recognize the old monarchy in some way. The powers of obstruction are great, and the native party has a few able leaders. Their proposed course may be very sudden, stupid and unprofitable on their part, but it is exceedingly natural under the circumstances. Then the revenue of the islands is in a bad way. It amounts to virtually nothing, and there is no way of increasing it under existing laws. There can be no tariff on the goods of the only country that supplies the Hawaiian market. The only alternative seems to be a land tax that would not suit the planters and might make them wish they had better understood all the possibilities of annexation. The engineer is sometimes hoisted with his own petard.

It is in the nature of news-away-from-home that the revenues of the island are in a bad way and that a "land tax" would be regarded as a novelty. Real estate has been taxed in these islands since the adoption, many years ago, of a modern fiscal system and the continuation of that method would not be regarded as a special hardship.

Nor is the News-Letter well-informed about the sources of Hawaiian revenue. It assumes that the country has depended upon tariff returns for the ordinary expenses of government, which is far from the fact. The tariff revenue was instrumental in piling up a surplus for emergencies, as witness the extra million it helped put at the disposal of the people when we had to fight the bubonic plague. But there was a very handsome sum derived from other sources as witness the following detail of taxes collected during 1899:

Insurance	2,882 00
Real Estate	34,583 70
Personal Property	377,076 02
Carriages	6,253 00
Carts and Drays	6,594 00
Dogs and Tags	6,111 60
Poll	34,128 00
Road	109,470 00
School	109,814 00
Ten Per Cent Penalties	8,637 35
Costs	1,617 60

Total \$1,098,117 27

Considering the enormous growth of Hawaii all of the items enumerated above can be properly increased. We shall also have much land to sell that will thereafter become taxable. Furthermore the old rate of outlay has been cut down by Federal assumption of custom house, postoffice, military and certain judicial expenses, that used to pull hard upon the island treasury. We save interest on the \$4,000,000 debt which the United States assumed. So, unless Hawaiians are foolish enough to organize counties and municipalities, thereby creating a great body of tax-eaters, to devour their substance, there is no reason why Hawaii should not continue to be solvent.

If Sir Robert Hart is dead, as the dispatches indicate, China will have lost its most useful public servant. As chief of customs for many years Hart has supplied the public treasury with a steady and generous stream of gold. He was supposed to be proof against Chinese machination, but from all accounts he was tripped up with the rest in the wine press of Peking.

RESULTS OF ALLIED WARFARE.

It is going to be a good thing for the future peace of the world to have the powers show each other their military paces on the same ground. Many nations have been brought to grief or have caused needless wars by ignorance of the fact that soldierly virtues are given to them in no greater measure than to others. Insular conceits bring on more wars than cupidity. The French, inspired by the Napoleonic legend and by the fact that, in the great conqueror's time, there were no vassals more cringing than the princes of Prussia, went to war with the Germans as to a festival. Sedan and Metz taught them that the German people were no longer the vanquished of Jena and Austerlitz. Before the American Civil War the Southerners believed that one of their class "could whip five Yankees" and they plunged unhesitatingly into the fight that ended with their undoing at Appomattox. The Greeks underrated the Turks and the English the Boers. Undoubtedly if all these belligerents could have seen each other in the thick of such bloody combats as the ones at Tien-Tsin and Peking they would have sought some other arbiter than the sword for their own quarrels.

The gathering in China is of soldiers who need, and sadly need, the lessons of respect which brave men can teach each other. True, Englishmen are pretty well chastened by their experience with the Boers and the American idea of "licking all creation" is not what it was before the Philippine war. Still they will acquire a knowledge of continental and Asiatic soldiers which can do them no harm. As for the cocky Japanese it is time for them to learn that there is a mighty difference between the rabble they evicted at Port Arthur and the Russians, Germans and Americans who are breasting the Chinese storm in Chi-li. After the war of 1894-95 they affected vast contempt for the white man, especially the Russian. If their contempt shall give way to respect it will all make for peace. And so it will if French and German, Italian and Russian, American and German and so on through the international roster find in their Asiatic experience that warring with one another would not prove to be a holiday pastime.

The accession of comradeship and good will which we foresee among soldiers of many nations who are shedding their blood with common heroism, ought to make the future partition of the great Mongol empire easier than could otherwise be hoped for. Fortunately the powers, with the exception of the United States, have already marked out their spheres of influence. Russia has taken Manchuria with the common consent of Europe; Great Britain has reserved Wei-Hai-Wei, Hongkong and the eastern part of the Yangtze valley; Germany has the better part of Shantung; France, Hai-Nan and that part of the Upper Yangtze (Yun-Nan) which approaches Tong King; Japan, Fo-Kien, opposite Formosa and Italy Che-Kiang. The lines of demarcation having been laid the powers ought to drop into their spheres of Chinese influence with as little friction as they did into their African preserves. It will all come the easier because of the allied experiences in warfare.

OPEN PEARL HARBOR.

The North Pacific ocean is about to acquire freight carriers and passenger boats of the largest class and it is doubtful that the future Atlantic trade will call for bigger steamers than those that will commonly ply between the western coast of the United States and the foreign Pacific markets. The coming boats of the Spreckels line are to be large but not the largest; indeed their ratings are small beside the tonnage of the Northern Pacific liners—vessels that will be more than four times the size of some favorite deep-sea steamers now afloat. Eventually monsters of the Northern Pacific type will run between San Francisco and the Orient; perhaps between San Francisco and the Colonies. Like their predecessors they will want to do business with Honolulu—but how can they do it until we get better harbor facilities? The small cove in the reef called a harbor is crowded now and a vessel of the size of the Alcoa has trouble in getting in and out. Compared with a Northern Pacific liner the Alcoa would be a toy ship. How then are we to handle the bigger vessels when they come without more room for them than this port possesses?

If the ancient harbor was restored—the great space now occupied by the site of Chinatown but filled up ages ago with silt from the Nuuanu stream—the problem might be solved; but such an engineering feat we can hardly expect Congress to pay for, especially when Pearl Harbor could be made accessible for big ships through simple dredging of the bar at very moderate cost. Plainly Pearl Harbor is the key to our commercial situation. We must either get it open or prepare to see the big steamers of the future pass us by.

The improvement of our natural port has been most dilatory in all that was expected to follow official inquiries and surveys. Part of the fault is our own. Hawaii has not pressed the matter at Washington as it might have done and the price of the shore land of Pearl Harbor was raised high at a time when interior values were low. Doubtless there was and still is a feeling that Honolulu would be hurt by creating a port where a rival town might take root. But this is hardly a logical apprehension. Athens was never harmed by The Piræus; Tokyo did not cease to grow nor did it lose its metropolitan dignity when Yokohama grew up as its commercial entrepot; Los Angeles flourishes while using San Pedro, twenty miles away, as its port, and the hamlet of San Pedro will remain a hamlet unless all signs go for naught. There are scores of instances which show that a city loses nothing by not being on its own waterfront. Let come what may at Pearl Harbor in the way of town building, nothing can disturb the primacy of Honolulu. We may get a useful tributary suburb connected by rapid transit systems with our warehouses and depots, but he shall lose nothing we now enjoy or have the right to expect in future.

Under the monarchy and republic it was scarcely proper, perhaps, to send a lobby to Congress to urge the improvement of Pearl Harbor, but all such scruples must vanish now. Things are done at Washington through a lobby which cannot be carried out by any other agency; and Hawaii has as much right as any other part of the Union to avail herself of this recourse. These islands now have the right to a place in the River and Harbor bill; they are entitled to ask for harbor appropriations according to their needs; they must have active men other than their voteless and probably voiceless Delegate to work for such ends. When Congress reconvenes in December Hawaiian agents should be on hand and do whatever they can, legitimately, to open up the great world-harbor which basks in smiling vacancy so near our little and overcrowded port.

OUR CHINESE COMPENSATION.

The United States Government disclaims the idea of taking Chinese territory. How far the policy is sincere and how far it is dictated by the needs of a campaign in which the President is on the defensive against the charge of imperialism, we cannot say. Governments, like women, reserve the right to change their minds; and what they may have denounced as "criminal aggression" at one time becomes "benevolent assimilation" at another.

It must be remembered that the United States is now a semi-Oriental power owing to its possession of the Philippines. While a few years ago no argument could have tempted the stay-at-home American people to plant their flag on Chinese soil such a course would now be in the line of a rational precaution. Whether willing or not the United States is a factor in the Far Eastern problem. It must keep a larger fleet on the Oriental side of the Pacific than on the Occidental side and this fleet would be at much disadvantage in war if it had to run back to Manila every time it needed coal or repairs. Dewey was in straits indeed when the British ordered him to leave Hongkong after the outbreak of the trouble with Spain, for his nearest possible base was Honolulu, 5000 miles away. There was nothing to do but attack Manila and he did so with fortunate results. But our sea commanders cannot always be expected to supply the lack of a base in that summary way; the time might come when, if they did not have a station on the North China coast they would be forced, under harmful stress of circumstances, to do without.

If no territory should be taken by the Americans they would surrender their trade advantages for the promise, which might prove to be an idle one, of the open door. It is wise to have a door of our own, for then we can talk and practice reciprocity. Moreover, if America is to support missionaries in China it ought to maintain a place of refuge for them. Had we a fortress at Shang-hai-Kwan, for example, scores of American and other missionaries, who are now dead, might have been rescued from their enemies.

There is, too, the matter of compensation for damages done to American life and property during these terrible July days. For two Catholic priests slain, Germany seized Kiao-chow. What shall the United States demand for the wiping out of its whole missionary establishment outside the treaty ports?

Perhaps nothing can be done now owing to the pending elections; possibly a long war will intervene before there can be any definite settlements in China at all. But when the time comes we hope the United States will act in the spirit of enlightened self interest, not unmindful of its trading rights and religious duties nor yet of its responsibility as a co-guardian of the peace in the great barbaric empire of the Mongols. In that event we shall yet see the Stars and Stripes raised over some strategic part of the Chinese northern littoral.

JUDGE TOWNSEND'S DECISION.

The decision of United States Judge Townsend that the Constitution does not necessarily follow the flag, is of so much local interest that the essential part of it is herewith reproduced:

The framers of the Constitution intended that instrument not as a limitation upon the freedom of the new sovereign in acting for the States in foreign affairs; not as a check to growth, but as the organic law of a nation that can live and grow. To deny this power to govern territory at arm's length would be to take the intention to make the United States an unfettered sovereign in foreign affairs. For if we were to successfully must some time become, as many think we are now, charged with territory which it would be the greatest folly to incorporate at once into our Union, making our laws its citizens our citizens, our taxes its taxes, and which, on the other hand, international considerations and the sense of our responsibility to its inhabitants may forbid us to abandon. The construction of the Constitution which would limit our sovereign power would force us into a dilemma between violating our duty to other nations and to the people under our care on the one hand and violating our duty to ourselves on the other. That construction would in such case imperil the honorable existence of our republic. It could not have been intended by those who framed our Constitution that we should be born a cripple among the nations.

There has been found, then, no reason either on principle or authority why the United States should not accept sovereignty over territory without admitting it as an integral part of the Union or making it bear the burden of the taxation uniform throughout our nation. To deny this power is to deny to this nation an important attribute of sovereignty. The intent of the Constitution is to make the Federal Government a full sovereign with powers equal to those of other nations in its dealings for the States in foreign affairs.

The argument is generally accepted by lawyers as a fair statement of the Constitutional position and by politicians as a judicial affirmation of time-honored Republican doctrine.

The Boers are taking courage from the turn of events in China and promise to keep Lord Roberts busy for a long time to come. The last big fight went their way. This country may have a similar experience in the Philippines, as the discomfiture of the white forces before Peking is likely to nerve Aguinaldo's men to show the best or worst—there is in them.

THE BOXER CRISIS
TOLD IN ITEMS

Newchwang is said to have been looted. The Powers may lay new cables in China.

W. W. Rockhill may be Conger's successor. Italy's expeditionary force will number 5,000 men.

Congress does not look for trouble with the Boxers.

Negro cavalry may be sent from Arizona to China.

The Pope has ordered prayers for all who are in peril.

The guns of the foreign warships are located in the Yangtze valley.

Prince Tuan is said to have slain 3,000 foreign sympathizers.

There are grave fears for foreigners at Shanghai and Chefoo.

Los Angeles and San Francisco Chinese denounce the Boxers.

The War Department receives many applications for enlistment.

San Francisco's Presidio is making ready to receive 10,000 men.

There are 10,000 American troops in China or on their way there.

Grave discussions may interrupt the present concert of the Powers.

Germany's threat to patrol the Yangtze is causing alarm in England.

Berlin journals say the Powers must stand together to get vengeance.

Consul Gen. Goodnow at Shanghai has called Washington for a warship.

Minister Wu admitted on July 15th that there was no hope for the Envoy.

Owing to the war news a riot is possible in San Francisco's Chinatown.

There is a London report that Europeans served the Chinese guns at Tien-Tsin.

Russia refuses to turn over the Taku-Tien-Tsin railroad to the British directorate.

Gen. Shafter has been ordered to send four batteries to sail on the Hancock for China.

The Pope expresses great alarm over the situation of the Apostolic Vicars in China.

Military men believe an extra session of Congress will be necessary to provide troops.

China is said to have made proposals to Japan last autumn for a massacre of foreigners.

On receiving news of the massacre, President McKinley hurried back to Washington.

The companies of the engineer corps now at West Point, N. Y., are under orders for China.

The orders to Li Hung Chang to proceed to Chi-li are said to have come from Prince Tuan.

From Shanghai comes the report that 3,000 Russian troops are marching on Peking from the north.

Sir Robert Hart, who was probably killed at Peking, refused a chance given him to escape in disguise.

Gen. Chaffee, who will command in China if Gen. Miles is not sent, has been commissioned Major General.

The scenes in Berlin and St. Petersburg were of popular frenzy.

Gen. MacArthur protests against the reduction of his force for Chinese service and asks for reinforcements.

No Canadian troops will be needed in China according to advice received by Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier.

The Governor of Honan Shansi, a province lying between Peking and Shanghai, has issued an edict favorable to the Boxers.

Russia has shipped more than 40,000 troops overland by the trans-Siberian railway, probably to go eventually to China.

The American hospital ship Maine, which was at Southampton after returning from South Africa, has sailed for China.

The Italian Bishop Fantosati and two of his missionaries have been killed. The Catholic mission at Ningpo has been looted.

At Yarden, Ill., a mob attacked a Chinese laundry and demolished the place. Feeling against the Chinese is high in the town.

The transport Sumner, with the Fifteenth Infantry on board, sailed from San Francisco for Nagasaki and China on July 17th.

On July 17 the United States Government demanded of Minister Wu that way be cleared for communication with Minister Conger.

If Japan sends an army corps to China it will probably be commanded by Marshal Nogi, who will be the ranking officer in the field.

One of the highest officers of the United States Army says that we are face to face with the greatest general war since the days of Napoleon.

Missionaries have been flocking from China to Japan by scores and many are in Nagasaki destitute, having been compelled to leave all their effects behind.

The United States has notified the other Powers that this country must hereafter be reckoned with in all steps taken for the pacification or partition of China.

No civilians will in the future be permitted to travel on the trans-Pacific army transports on account of the troubles in China and the exigencies attendant thereon.

Major Gen. Von Lessel, commander of the Twenty-eighth Army Division of Germany, has been appointed to command the German forces in China, with rank of Lieutenant General.

The Times says it is taken for granted in diplomatic circles that when the Chinese crisis is settled Great Britain will retain the right to nominate the Inspector of Chinese Customs.

The United States Marine Corps at Tien-Tsin lost five killed, seven seriously wounded, fifteen wounded, including Capt. C. G. Long, Capt. Wm. B. Lemley, Lieut. Smedley D. Butler.

The United States colliers Alexander Hamilton and Saturn, at Norfolk, Va., and the distilling ship Arcthusa, at League Island, near Philadelphia, are under orders to prepare for service in China.

Two Japanese made an attempt to murder Kang Yu Wei, the exiled leader of the Chinese Reform party at Singapore. He was protected by Sikh guards, who captured his assassins, but Kang Yu Wei was badly wounded.

Two locomotives were rescued from the railroad yards at Tien-Tsin by a clever ruse on July 5th. A strong force of Russians of all arms were sent to attack the Chinese and during the engagement the locomotives were brought off.

Fighting is said to be imminent at Newchwang, where the Boxers are threatening the foreign settlement. The Russians have barricaded the streets and looted the houses of the foreigners. The bank officials have removed their valuables to Port Arthur.

It is reported from Chefoo that the Chinese chief in chief has sent a message to General Stoessel, the Russian commander, demanding that he evacuate Tien-Tsin and Taku in a week. General Stoessel replied that he was not empowered to negotiate with rebels.

The Government depot in Jeffersonville has received orders from Washington to begin making 150,000 flannel blouses and 100,000 pairs of drawers. This is in anticipation of military operations in China.

SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

It don't take a doctor to let you know you have it. And it don't take a doctor to cure you, either.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the cure. It's a sure cure and a quick cure. It quiets your restlessness, controls your fever, stops your coughing, and drives La Grippe right out of the system. One dose relieves; a few doses cure.

In Large and Small Bottles. A cure is hastened by placing over the chestone of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

and to clothe the soldiers in the Philippines for the changing season.

Boxers are already reported to be attacking and burning suburbs of Port Arthur, Russia's great seaport, naval arsenal and terminal of the trans-Siberian line on the Chinese sea coast, while the costly construction work of the Muscovite Railroad across Manchuria has all been destroyed.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, while at his home, in Concord, is an enthusiastic mountain climber, and may be met almost any fine afternoon on one or other of the many peaks within ten or fifteen miles of the town.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Florida, says there has been an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they can use. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Ice Cream Freezers

A SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

At about one-half The regular prices.

Covered Buckets, Muffin Pans, Kettles, Spoons, Stove Pots, Tumblers, Measures, Soap Dishes, Saucepans, Vegetable Dishes, Coffee Pots, Funnel, Milk Cans, Ladles, Jelly Cake Pans, Skimmers, Frying Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Flasks, Dinner Carriers, Dish Pans, Dinner Plates, Soup Plates, Ladies' Finger Pans.

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

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Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

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JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD AND PURITAN, FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Headaches, Pimples, Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 cts each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LADIES' BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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KAHULUI TO BE RESORT

Plans For An Island Newport.

RAILROAD TO BE PUSHED

New Hotel on an Ocean Pier—Boat Club to be Organized and Yacht Brought Down.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 28.—The News says: If the plague came to Kahului as a blessing in disguise, the change in ownership of the Kahului Railroad will prove an unqualified blessing. New blood has been infused into the management of affairs, and progress is now the watchword.

Mr. James T. Taylor, the civil engineer to whose energy and ability Wailuku and Kahului are indebted for the completion of their water system, is now engaged in making a new survey of the railroad and depot system at Kahului, with a view of entirely remodeling them and better adapting them to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public and shippers of freight. The passenger cars of the company are now in the repair shops, where they are being properly fitted for passenger traffic.

The two wharves are to be enlarged, three new scows and eight self-dumping coal cars will be added, so that freight blockades will be a thing of the past. New depots, round houses and car shops are to be constructed, possibly on the burnt district, if the company acquires the control of that property.

All present moorings will be exchanged for iron buoys with new chains and anchors. As soon as repairs are effected and new buildings constructed, Mr. Taylor will begin the survey of the new line of road, mentioned in a recent issue of the News. Cyrus Green, Esq., has the contract for the construction of the new Pala depot which will be built just below the Pala mill.

Plans are being drawn for a new hotel in Kahului, to be built near the wharf. This will be a large and roomy building, modern in style, and comfortably fitted up. There will be a lower and upper balcony extending around three sides of the hotel, and the side next the sea will extend out into the water, supported on piles.

Trees are to be planted around the building, and when ready for occupancy it will make a lovely little seaside resort, with delightful bathing facilities. A boat club is being organized, a nice boating club house and bath houses will be built, and a yacht is to be brought from the Coast. No more shanties are to be built at Kahului, but neat and commodious cottages will be erected as needed.

Camp Wood will be kept as a home for the laborers, and a special camp boss will be employed to keep this portion of Kahului in perfect sanitary condition. Superintendent Miller, of the Kahului Railroad Co., is enthusiastically in favor of these improvements, and with his characteristic energy will push these enterprises, undertaken by his company, until Kahului becomes what it should be, the most delightful little sea port town and bathing resort on the islands.

LANAI INDUSTRY.

A new industry has been developed on Lanai which is going to make its promoters rich men, if persevered in. And it is a little thing, too—simply the raising of vegetables for the Honolulu market. Honolulu is not the only market that such an industry will eventually reach, and with the really superb quality of vegetables raised there, a new and permanent industry has been developed. Success to the enterprise.

CITRUS CULTURE.
Will citrus culture pay on the Islands? Well, rather. There is at Lahaina a lime orchard of not more than four or five acres, which has for two or three years past yielded its owners from \$100 to \$200 per month regularly. And yet limes, lemons and oranges are shipped here from the Coast.

NEGRO LABOR.
An agent has gone to Louisiana avowedly to bring three thousand negroes to the Islands. While this may be the solution to the labor problem, still we would rather see them tried on some of the other Islands before bringing any of them to Maui.

HALEAKALA HONOLULANS.
It is getting to be quite the fad of wealthy Honoluluites to build summer residences along the northern slope of Haleakala. The climate of that region is cool and bracing, and the view both seaward and landward is enchanting.

JAPANESE AT WORK.
Labor troubles are brightening up wonderfully on the big plantation at Spreckleville. The Japanese, tired of loafing, are returning to work by the score, but there is still a shortage of labor, owing to which fact the mills are only running for the most part, in the day time. Planting is being pushed forward rapidly and all concerned feel that it will be but a short time until the labor difficulties will be entirely and satisfactorily adjusted.

LAHAINA FEELS SAFE.
Has Confidence in Superintendent of Public Works.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 28.—The News says: A rumor is afloat that the managers of the Pioneer plantation at Lahaina now propose to furnish the citizens of Lahaina with water from their pumps near sea level, and to take unto themselves the pure, fresh water from the

mountains. Pump water would have been acceptable, although brackish and not fit for drinking, if it had been offered sooner. But now that an appropriation for fresh water has been made, the people of Lahaina naturally object to brackish water.

Fortunately, Senator John M. Candless is now our Superintendent of Public Works, and, although he is an owner in the Pioneer Mill Company, there is not much danger that he would allow such an imposition to be practiced on the long-suffering people of Lahaina.

The handsome new club house at Spreckleville will be ready for occupation by September 1st. The building is in every way a contrast to the old one, being a large two-story building with large verandas running on both sides of it, with the large, airy rooms opening off them. The whole house is fitted with all modern improvements tending to make the club quite one of the pleasantest places imaginable.

THE HOGANS AT HOME.

The Pickaninny Band Reached Kansas City Last Month.

From Missouri echoes come of the Hogan minstrel troupe. The Kansas City Journal says: The Pickaninny band is home again. This aggregation of juvenile colored musicians, which started on a tour of the world last May and did get as far as Australia encountered more rebuffs and hardships than fall to the lot of even the most hardened barnstormers, but they all "bobbed up serenely" yesterday afternoon.

The Pickaninny band visited Honolulu, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia. In the last named country they were deserted by Mr. B. Curtis, better known as "Sam" of Posen, their manager. They hung together and succeeded in making their way back, far richer in experience than when they started. At Honolulu they were awarded big damages against a steamship line on which they had engaged passage and which refused to carry them on account of quarantine regulations.

Serious Epidemic

MAUI, July 28, 1900.—Ulupalakua Ranch has suffered severely by the epidemic of glanders among its horses. Several years ago the ranch was one of the best on the islands for the raising and breeding of horse-flesh, but to-day it has scarcely enough saddle animals for the use of its manager and employees. During the past year it is estimated that about 300 horses have succumbed to the disease at Ulupalakua and vicinity and that the ranch has lost about \$8,000 by the death of horses, one thoroughbred stallion alone being valued at \$3000.

It is feared that the disease has been communicated to the horses of Kamaole, Keokea and Waiohuli. During the visit of Dr. Shaw four horses belonging to S. Ahmi of Kamaole were ordered killed.

The boundary line between Ulupalakua and Kula (Kamaole) is fenced excepting a gulch up the mountain through which it is possible for Kula horses to pass when on their way down from Pallo spring, higher up the slope. It is supposed in this manner Kula horses have mingled with the diseased animals of Ulupalakua and possibly become infected.

The Government should authorize some capable agent to thoroughly inspect the horses of Kamaole, Keokea, Waiohuli and vicinity.

Another Strike.

Again the Japanese on Kauai are shouting for higher pay. At intervals during the last two months there have been strikes on the Garden Isle and now comes the word that at Lihue they have quit work and are howling for more dollars.

Eight hundred or more Japanese were idle at Lihue when the W. G. Hall left Nawiliwili on Friday. They have been receiving \$17 per month heretofore and now they want \$20. Manager Fritz Weber refused to accede to their demands and called on Deputy Sheriff Rice to come to the plantation and evict such of the Japanese as refused to go to work under the old schedule of pay, but as the Japanese had not been guilty of violence the officers refused to interfere. The management then warned the Japanese that all such as refused to go to work would be immediately put off the plantation. Up to the time of the departure of the Hall the men were still idle and there seemed little probability of the difference being settled unless the laborers yielded.

The Telephone System.
WAILUKU, Maui, July 28.—The News says: Superintendent E. B. Carley, of the Maui Telephone Company, is keeping abreast of the progressive movement on Maui. On board the S. T. Alexander which left San Francisco July 11, are four new switch boards for the central offices, of which one will be at Wailuku, one at Pala, one at Lahaina and one at Hana. A number of new telephones of the latest improved patent are to arrive, for the use of new applicants for telephone service. The Alexander is due in a day or two, and as soon as the new plant arrives, the switch boards and telephones will be put up.

Mr. Carley states that as soon as the switch boards and telephones are placed, he will make a tour of the whole island for the purpose of renovating the wires and bringing the service generally up to the highest attainable standard of usefulness.

WILDER DEPARTED.

Was to Take Testimony But I left to Get Married.

The fact that Charles T. Wilder, formerly Consul at San Francisco for the Republic of Hawaii, has left San Francisco for the East has slightly blocked judicial proceedings in the case of Sarah A. Berger vs. C. W. Booth et al. Wilder was commissioned to take the testimony of the plaintiff, but according to a motion for an alias commission filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, he left San Francisco and went to the Kansas City convention and afterwards proceeded to the East to get married. Hence the attorneys for the plaintiff ask that a commission be issued to some other person to take the needed testimony.

It was recently reported that an unpublished novel by James Fenimore Cooper has been discovered, but it appears that the book was issued in some magazine. The title is: "Ned Myers: a Life Before the Mast," and it will be published soon.

MANY NEW PEDAGOGUES

Appointments by Board of Education.

RESIGNATION OF TOWNSEND

Inspector General of Schools Becomes Principal of Beretania School—Other Matters.

Inspector General of Schools H. S. Townsend has resigned his position and will hereafter be the principal of the Beretania Street (Kakaia) school. Mr. Townsend's resignation was presented at Saturday's meeting of the Board of Education and it was accepted to take effect on the first of September. He was immediately appointed to the position of the Beretania Street school and will begin his studies there as soon as the school year opens in the fall. T. H. Gibson, who has heretofore acted as normal instructor, will occupy Mr. Townsend's former position.

The meeting of the board was devoted almost entirely to the matters brought up by the report of the committee on teachers and school work and a large number of appointments were made on the staff of teachers for next year.

Charles Baldwin and S. Kellinell were appointed normal instructors for the Maui and Hawaii circuits their salaries being fixed at \$250 per month, out of which they must pay their own traveling expenses.

The crowded condition of the Hanapepe school on Kauai was again brought before the board, and it was decided as the board could not at the present time enlarge the facilities of the school that the agent at Hanapepe should be authorized to hire the Hanapepe church to furnish accommodations for the children.

The Royal school was ordered to be torn down at once, and Secretary Rodgers was authorized to advertise for bids for that purpose and to make the best disposition possible of the debris.

Following is a list of the teachers appointed:

Papaikou—Seraphim Simao (Graduate of Normal School).
Hilo Union—Miss Mary Deyo (Place of Mrs. Kelsey, resigned), Miss Ethel Wolfe.

Honokohau—Miss Calla J. Harrison, principal, (transferred from Kekaha); Miss Trinidad Marcos (transferred from Hiloalua).

Makapala—Miss Evelyn Van Deerlin (place of Mrs. Moore, transferred).
Waipio—Joseph de Silva (Normal School).

Ulupalakua—F. P. Rosecrans and Mrs. F. P. Rosecrans (transferred from Lahaina).

Kealahou—C. E. Copeland and Mrs. C. E. Copeland (transferred from Reform School).

Nahiku—Miss Eliza dos Reis (transferred from Pala).

Wailuku, aolokai—Miss Bernice Pearl (Normal School).

Kaahumanu—Mrs. Isabel Creighton, Miss Lizzie Gurney, Miss Emma Lyons, Miss Clara Gurney, Miss Daisy Lishman (transferred from Kailua); Miss C. E. Moore (transferred from Makapala); Miss Charlotte Leckwith (Principal); Miss Clara M. Mueller, Miss Ada C. Cleveland (transferred from Normal School).

High School—Miss Clara Zeigler, Normal and Training—Miss Susan J. Clark (place of Mrs. McLehlan), Miss Kate Egan (place of Miss C. Cleveland, transferred), Miss Adeline O. Clark (transferred from Wailuku).

Kahuku—William Isaac (transferred from Kailua).

Kekaha—W. J. Massie (place of Miss Harrison, resigned).

Waimea—Mrs. W. I. Wells.

Hanapepe—Miss M. Johnson.

Hanamaulu—Miss Charlotte Mumford (principal) and Miss Lottie Jordan (Normal School).

Koolau—Miss Ella Thronas (Normal School).

Kilauea—Miss Florence Bush (Normal School, place of Miss S. Beerman, resigned).

Waiohinu—Miss Mary Ferreira, principal (transferred from Makiki); Miss Bertha Marie Rush.

Night School, Kawaiahae—Miss Bertha Ben Taylor (transferred from Waiohinu).

Sick Headache

Is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks, and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves, and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible, and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer. The full name:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is on every package of the genuine.
Mrs. Fannie B. Stofa, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement, and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks, and I never felt so well in my life."
—From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

GRAVEYARD UNEARTHED.

While blasting out a large amount of rocky soil in front of the new Kailua pumping station lately, the workmen seem to have entered upon an old native graveyard. In one section where the soil was loose, a blast sent the fragments of dozens of skeletons skywards and for some time afterward high bones, femurs, tibiae, portions of skulls and worn-out wood from coffins were picked up in large quantities. In fact, skulls became so common that they were snatched into wagons like debris.

In one place a skeleton of a male Hawaiian, it is supposed, was unearthed, fully six feet three in height. It was a magnificent framework of bones, but was broken to pieces before it could be arranged properly. In another section several skeletons were found which had been placed in an upright position, feet downward. As soon as the scaffolding is removed from the smelterstack, a piece of loose soil will be excavated and the Water Commissioner expects to find dozens of skeletons lying in it. Some of the skeletons have about them the broken remains of pottery and vessels of a kind the use of which has not been determined. The coffins in which the bodies were interred have long ago rotted away, leaving nothing but a crumbling dust.

Some of the skulls are in an excellent state of preservation and show one very remarkable feature. This is the condition of the teeth. In one which was brought to town the teeth are perfect and all but two are in the head. These were displaced by a workman's pick.

Natives living near by assert that the skeletons are those of people who used this particular section for the burial of their dead. That was over fifty years ago.

SPENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Joell of Asherville, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He changed to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SHOE FACTS

Worth Knowing

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWERS BLOCK. FORT ST.

FORT STREET.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITS SELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceansic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummin's Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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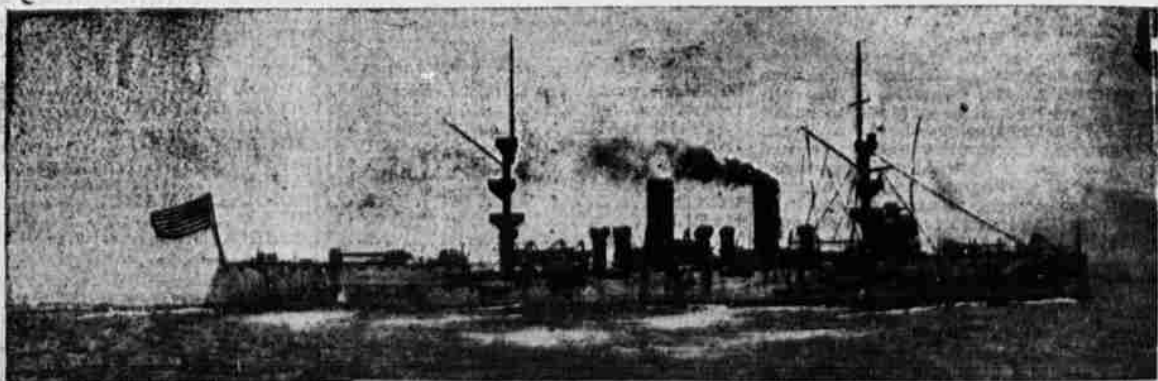
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THE NEW UNITED STATES CRUISE R "ALBANY"

She is the sister ship of the "New Orleans," has just been completed in England, and is ready to join our fleet in China.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JULY 31, 1900.

MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

If the plans of the Republican Territorial Committee are carried out the McKinley and Roosevelt ratification meeting will be a memorable affair. No effort has been spared to make the program interesting to the people and significant of the popular enthusiasm for the Republican Presidential nominees. There will be a parade, no doubt some interesting reports from the returning delegates and speaking by several gentlemen who aspire to be party leaders. The desire is to boom Republicanism as Republicanism ought to be boomed.

Nothing should keep members of the party, or intending members from the ceremonies of the day and evening. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about the personnel of party management; whatever unpleasantness may be felt over past occurrences or over the present effort to snub the representative Republicans of Hawaii, the fact remains that McKinley and Roosevelt deserve unanimous ratification. They are not the candidates of a faction, but the accepted and honored leaders in this campaign of every man who believes in the principles for which Lincoln died, and for which Blaine and Conkling and Garfield were wont to appeal in the swelling periods of patriotic oratory. As such candidates they rise above all local issues, commanding the support and homage of their party.

Naturally enough, a red-skinned banana turns up among the exotics grown on Mr. Damon's fine estate at Moanalua. Mr. Damon's pleasure is to import such things for trial in Hawaiian soil and as he is meeting success with the red banana that delectable fruit may yet become a familiar market product.

MISSIONARY RESPONSIBILITY.

Are the missionaries to blame for the sad state of things in China? Are they meddling with affairs that do not concern them? Is their taking off a righteous retribution for a spirit of proselyting intolerance which has merely robbed the Chinaman of his peace of mind and upset his cherished institutions? Such charges are made public. How are they to be dealt with?

The answer concerns the validity of the Christian religion. If that is indeed the true faith then the missionaries in seeking to carry its message into the heart of China, are but doing their plain duty. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature," is a command which, if it comes from God, precludes neglect of missionary effort on the part of His church. Come what may to the bearers, the cross must go forward.

With millions of people faith in the validity of the Christian religion permits itself no phase of doubt. Believers as they are, these men and women would be, in their own opinion and those of others, mere hypocrites and time-servers, if they refused their aid for any cause, whatever, in spreading the Gospel among the heathen. As true Christians it is their duty to proselyte—not only search the by-ways and hedges and "compel" the unbeliever to come in but to penetrate the uttermost parts of the earth to teach the way of salvation.

In other words if the cause of the missionary is right his course is right. If not, who shall convince him of his error? Either way he will stay by his work and take whatever evil comes to him and his with that fortitude which has been the shield and armor of religious martyrdom in all ages. It is useless to try and drive or lure him from his task. He must be dealt with as a permanent; not as an experimentalist who may be induced to avoid trouble for himself and others for the sake of peace and quiet among the nations. "I came not," said the Master, "to bring peace into the world, but a sword."

Bloodshed and torture have always marked the line of religious advance and if men had been deterred from the active pursuits of religion by that fact, the world would yet be in spiritual darkness. The story of Quo Vadis is that of the persecutions of the Christians in imperial and pagan Rome. Men, women and children were thrust into the arena to be eaten by dogs and lions, to be bitten by snakes and torn to pieces by great birds; to be covered with pitch and made to blaze as human torches. Yet where the Coliseum stands in ruins to-day the cross rises in its majesty and all but universal power. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church. And so despite the horrors of massacre and the physical dread of death the missionary goes on with his great work in the belief, which history attests, that, in the long run, the world will be the better for it. Every century of active Christian labor, repite though it has been in tragedy, has made the earth a better place to live in and given it more people fit to live. True the lives of the pagans were disturbed; their peace of mind was invaded; their cherished institutions were upset—but if we hold that we are more fortunate in living in this century than were those who lived in preceding ones it is largely because the Christian religion has been successful in undermining paganism with its mighty wrongs and creating new ideals of progress.

Inquiries as to the right by which the Governor does business without the present aid of the Legislature can best be answered by a reference to the Territorial Act.

It is hardly probable that the Dillingham interview cost the Oiaa promoters anything like \$30,000. At regular rates the price would have been \$14,700 for the three morning papers but on so large a "reading ad," the figures must have been considerably less.

THE MUNICIPAL QUESTION.

There is no trouble, as our Kealia correspondent shows, to make a good argument in favor of the principle which underlies the municipal idea. In theory this principle is perfect but in practice it only works out well where constituencies are ripe for it. An Anglo-Saxon country like England or a Celtic country like Scotland can make a success of local self-government where countries occupied by other races fail. The Latins are kept more or less under the ban of their military and even the Teutonic races do not always appear to advantage in the exercise of municipal functions on a large scale. In Berlin the lower classes have so far gotten the upper hand, politically that the Emperor proposes to ask for a property and intellectual voting qualification which shall give each suffragist who is able to meet it three ballots to one for the proletarian. Such a qualification now prevails in the Netherlands.

The success or failure of the municipal experiment in the United States likewise depends on the quality of the electorate. Where the pure Anglo-Saxon strain is found, as in the State of Maine, for example, there is not much trouble in running a local government to the satisfaction of the people. But mixed populations or large populations develop problems which municipal science is vainly battling with. In the South politics and public fraud have passed by dint of force and fraud to the responsible whites. That is because the rule of the ignorant, though legally ordained, became intolerable. New York, where municipal proceedings have been scandalous for the past forty years, presents problems both of race and numbers. The half-alien majority looks upon all government as the organized means of plunder; and the population is so great and the distractions of life so numerous that good men either hesitate to yield the implements of change upon so vast a mountain or they are lured from the politics of reform to some more engaging task. Looking over the whole American field we find that small cities, where the Anglo-Saxon instinct predominates, do pretty well with municipal politics; that large cities where the same conditions prevail do tolerably well; and that mixed populations, especially where the aliens are in a majority or are the most active in political work, do not succeed at all. No reform of government is sought more eagerly in the United States than the reform of municipalities. Here is the one weak spot in the American system. Here is the sore that will not heal. Is it not vastly significant, in view of the issues before us in Hawaii, that even the best of municipalities in the United States fall indubitably below the civic standard of Washington, the government of which is so much like that of Honolulu and Hilo.

The Advertiser admits that the time may come when Hawaii will find it best to divide official responsibility between the Territory, the county, the city, the township and the village. But assuredly the Islands cannot do it now without grave harm to their vital interests. Our population is not of the kind, as yet, to make the best use of civic opportunities. The leaders of the party which claims a majority of votes make no concealment of their intent to plunder the public treasury. They want as many offices as possible to use in that predatory work. If their plan succeeds taxes will be raised enormously and rents will go up in the same ratio. The increase of taxes must, indeed, raise the price of all the necessities of life; and that, in turn, will reduce the volume of immigration and of incoming investment capital. If administrative things are kept as they are for a few years Hawaii will be populous enough in conservative people and rich enough in assessed valuation to handle the municipal issue with some chances of success. Haste means waste and worse than waste; amassing how well things are being managed now, why should we take such risks?

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

A critic of the theory of partition for China says that to draw dividing lines would be like cutting up an Apache reservation. There would be just as many Apaches left and, owing to the multiplicity of guardians, there would be more to irritate them. We might afford to irritate the Apaches, he says, because we are strong enough to crush the tribe; but how about such a policy towards the "Chinese savages," who number four hundred millions? Would not partition mean interminable war? And if so, would it not be better to let China stay as she is and withdraw foreign influences from her until the empire gets ready, as Japan did, to seek them of her own accord?

Those who have lived among the Chinese here, in California or in their own country, would be last to group them with savages, despite the horrors of the present uprising of their dangerous classes. No race can be judged by its worst elements, our own no more than the Mongol. When a great mob ravaged New York in 1863 and again in 1871 and when Chicago rocked in 1886 to the reverberations of murderous bombs; when helpless Chinamen were stoned to death in the streets of San Francisco and negroes were burned at the stake in Texas, the American people were not thereby classed as a barbarous nation. And though the proportion of savage rioters is greater in China than in white countries, the masses of the people remain peaceable and industrious, just as they are here and to a great extent in California. They are ready to accept any government that gives them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We find a strong illustration of this truth in the history of Japanese rule in the Chinese city of Kinchow, during the war of 1894-95. At first, on being captured, the natives (Manchurians) shut themselves in their houses and stores and hardly dared peep out by day or venture forth by night. Finally when they found that the Japanese respected their rights of property some of them began to trade with the newcomers in rice and fowls. As the Japanese paid liberally and always in silver, the Chinese ventured further and opened general stores, which did a thriving trade. If soldiers did any pilfering they were promptly brought before a court where the Japanese civil governor sat with Chinese side-judges and dispensed justice according to the wisdom of Solomon. Confidence in the courts being established the whole Chinese population went to work for their conquerors in a most friendly spirit. Under the rule of their Mandarin the Kinchow cart-drivers had earned the promise of fifteen cents per day in brass cash for ten or twelve hours' hauling; under Japanese rule they got one yen per day in silver for the same amount of work. They were sure of their daily wage and what they earned they did not have to divide with an official.

Thereupon the natural thing came to pass. The Manchus did not want to return to their native jurisdiction; they begged that their late enemies would stay forever. When the Civil Governor left Kinchow to accompany the troops that crossed the Gulf of Pechili to capture Wei-Hai-Wei, the citizens of Kinchow addressed a memorial to the Emperor of Japan asking that the new orders be recalled. They were frantic when they learned that the Japanese intended to give Kinchow and the surrounding province of Liaotung back to China and all that were able to move asked permission to settle in Japan.

This brief narrative of an interesting historical fact, the truth of which is a matter of personal reminiscence, convinces us that partition would be greedily received by the mass of the Chinese people, providing they could be assured of good government and immunity from official blackmail. That is about all they ask—a chance to live and let live. They have no visible love for the Chinese empire and most of them never saw the Chinese flag. Many of them dislike the foreigner but that is because they take him for a thief. Convince these people that the foreigner means to deal fairly with them and enhance their material welfare and they will prefer his rule to that of the mandarins. We shall have a peaceful and industrious China if the powers do their full duty as the agents and protectors of civilization; we may never have one if the natives are left to their own sad devices.

"I a candidate for the Senate?" If not, why not?—Loebenstein.

A good many Democrats may not be pleased with John Wise's vote at Kansas City but all Republicans are.

Minister Wu, at Washington, now has a good chance to judge impartially between his kind of racial civilization and ours.

The contempt the Mainland Democratic press is pouring on the Hawaiians ought to be reciprocated by them at the local ballot box.

Mr. Wise is explaining the meaning of 16 to 1 to his Hawaiian friends although it is 32 to 1 that he is not quite sure whether the thing is a sum in fractions or a recipe for coldlaw.

Municipalities mean high taxes; high taxes mean high rents; high rents mean higher prices of everything sold in rented stores. What would be got by way of compensation except fat offices for the job-chasers?

Walluku is a "wayside town" now and will never be anything else if it adds township, village and county taxes to its burdens. But pause, faint heart! Perhaps Walluku aspires to be the county seat and perhaps our confederate of the Maui News wants to do the county printing. Hoorary for expenses providing they are paid to us.

It will probably be a current idea in the Democratic campaign that the sugar trust annexed Hawaii. That is the way political history is made. Already the charge appears in Democratic prints, although no one knows better than those Democrats who made an annexation fight here and elsewhere that the Sugar Trust was the greatest obstacle in the path of success.

The character of the Empress Dowager of China will doubtless be a favorite study of historians. The woman has been called the only man in her empire. She has traits of Caesar, of Nero and of Genghis Khan and towers in mental attributes above all about her. Great leaders appear in unexpected places and it is surely time that the ancient and populous Chinese empire should develop one.

The birds are troubled about campaign rhymes, but they needn't be. How are these for a starter?

McKinley says he always felt He'd have great need of Roosevelt And Roosevelt with hearty will, Remarks, "I'm with you, Uncle BULL."

This for the Democrats: Says Bryan, "Who is that I spy? Sixteen to one it's Aye!" Whereat Adlai, in accents pat, Says, "Lord, it's Billy from the Platte."

Autopsies show no mystery about the deaths in the Palolo valley. Some of the Hawaiians died from diseases caused primarily by too much alcohol; others from typhoid fever due, perhaps, to drinking taro patch water. Palolo is as healthful a valley as one can be where the artificial swamp habit is cultivated and it promises, one day, to become a favorite residence site.

The reception the Hawaiian Democrats are getting from their party is enough to make their blood run cold. The Baltimore Sun, one of the most influential Democratic journals, speaks of John Wise as "a Hawaiian Outlander who knows probably about as much of finance as a monkey, and who, it is likely, has only recently become sufficiently civilized to wear anything more than a fig leaf." Prince David seems to be a special target for Bourbon hostility. The leading Democratic journal of New York lately said: "We want no Princes in the party," but the Baltimore Sun is even more offensive and remarks: "While it is not flattering to our national pride to think that the destinies of the United States may be decided by the votes of 'Prince Davids' and other distinguished sav-

ages from our Oriental possessions there is some consolation in the reflection that in the present case there were not fools enough in this country to carry out this piece of asininity (the silver plank) but that it was necessary to secure a recruit from a distant island in the Pacific."

The question of whether the Navy is to keep the city's marine park will not be settled here but in Washington. The Advertiser doubts that the Navy Department has given much heed to the geographical location of the proposed naval depot, which is utterly unsuitable as such from a defensive standpoint as from that of a large anchorage area, however satisfactory it might be as a place of residence for officers. Were this Government to put the matter squarely before the Washington people and show the need of a city park, it might be the means of turning the interest of the Federal authorities towards Pearl Harbor. That is the natural naval depot, and land about it, though held at a high price, might be got at a reasonable one through condemnation proceedings.

Nobody has asked for a government precisely like that of the city of Washington, though such a government is quite as American as any other. The point is that we can get along better at present, just as Washington is doing, without the municipal form. By common consent Washington is the best-governed city of the United States with the possible and sole exception of Honolulu. Its debt, which is large, is not piling up now but is a bequest from the days of Boss Shepherd—whose counterpart we should probably develop here after a short experience with municipal job-chasers.

The Bulletin says: "According to the Advertiser's municipal arguments, the new buildings going up in Honolulu ought not to be equipped with elevators, because the people got along without them in previous years, besides it costs more to run them." According to the Bulletin's ideas, if the elevator doesn't work well and generally falls with its passengers we ought to have one in every small building. Otherwise we are not "American."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Foreigner: "How are your Senators elected?" American: "None of them will tell."—Puck.

Some mayors cut considerable ice. In other cases the ice cuts the mayor.—The New York Press.

The Chinese are to blame for all these wars, anyway. They invented gunpowder.—The Baltimore American.

In time the verb "to Roosevelt," ought to fill a long-felt want in the English language.—The Detroit News.

The turning of public interest China-wards will eliminate the whistler's nature from the war pictures.—The Detroit Tribune.

The Clark and Daly factions each denounces the other as a disgrace to the State of Montana. They're both right.—The Philadelphia Ledger.

All of us hope that it will not cost the lives of more than 1,200 or 1,500 United States soldiers and marines to protect the lives of the 84 missionaries who are in danger.—The Detroit News.

These Chinese towns have perfectly ridiculous names. Why can't they call themselves something sensible, like Skowhegan, for instance, or Punksutawney, or Caucogonoo, or Laamamzoo?—The Boston Globe.

"Your life is like a romance with each session of Congress as a chapter, isn't it?" exclaimed the highly imaginative woman. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and there is a lot of excitement sometimes in wondering whether there is going to be any 'continued in our next.'"—The Washington Star.

"What is the cause of your antipathy to foreigners?" asked the knowledge-seeker. "Well," answered the Chinaman, "we're afraid pretty soon we'll be having trolley cars, and then we'll be old to step lively, and then we'll have franchise scandals in our city councils, and altogether we feel as if we were taking terrible chances."—The Washington Star.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

First American Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt's first ancestor to come to this country was Klaus Martenson Van Roosevelt, who came hither in 1649 with his wife, Janette S. Samuels-Thomas, from the Netherlands. He settled in New Amsterdam and soon became a prosperous burgher.

Humboldt Letters Found.

Berlin papers record the finding of a hitherto unknown Humboldt correspondence. There are about 200 of the great scientist's letters, written from Berlin and Potsdam, between 1830 and 1840, and full of confidential information about the court and political, military and scientific notabilities.

A Fatal Spite Fence.

Something new in the spite fence folly is reported from Elizabethtown, N. J., where an outbreak of virulent epithetria in the family of E. M. Eadie is attributed by the attending physician to the dampness caused in the Eadie-house by a fence nearly sixty feet long and at one point thirty-six feet high, and at a next door neighbor. One boy of 11 years old and a baby are dead from the disease and the father is critically ill.

A Good Word for Hobson.

The Rev. Dr. Barton has been saying kind words for the young hero Hobson. He held that Hobson has been "sacrificed to the hysteria of the nation" that he had been made to suffer "chiefly for the sins of others," and that the people by their conduct toward him, had shown how easy it is to make perilous the homecoming of a hero. "Henceforth," the orator added, "the conqueror has less to fear from enemies on the field than from his friends at home." He, therefore, pleaded that we should "forget the hour of folly and remember the hour of courage."

Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie left on Saturday the 21st inst. for Honolulu. Mrs. Lowrie is on her way to the coast to continue her studies which she had been pursuing for the past year at the Irving Institute at San Francisco.—Maui News.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—which cured me." N. B. Seeley, 1874 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lemmon of Nahiku, Maui, are rejoicing over the advent of a daughter.

The next steamer from San Francisco will be the Australia which is due on Wednesday, August 1.

The Democratic luau in honor of the returned Democratic delegates will take place one week from this evening.

Liliuokalani went to her cottage at Waiwala on Saturday and entertained a few friends yesterday. She will return today.

Justice C. A. Galbraith and wife returned to Honolulu from Hilo on the last Kinau and will take up permanent residence here.

Mrs. Campbell and family and Mrs. Cecil Brown and children returned yesterday afternoon after a journey around the island.

Miss Annie Holt leaves this morning for Waiwala where she will join a party of friends who have been taking a trip around the island of Oahu.

Miss Elsie Waterhouse and Mr. Albert Waterhouse came from Kaula Saturday on the W. G. Hall to attend the luau given by Henry Waterhouse at the Peninsula.

W. H. Baugh is in the city after an absence of two years and will remain on the islands for about three months renewing old acquaintances and attending to business matters.

Among the arrivals from Kaula by the W. G. Hall on Saturday were Paul Isenberg, Mrs. Hans Isenberg, C. W. Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Fred Waterhouse and Albert Waterhouse.

Former Queen Liliuokalani is planning a trip to the Coast for the winter. She will spend some time in San Francisco and will visit some of the other cities of the Coast and may go east.

By a resolution of the Governor's council yesterday the executive building was formally named the "Capitol," a designation adopted by the Advertiser immediately upon the admission of Hawaii as a Territory on June 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Burket are in the city on their way to the States for a trip of three months. Mr. Burket has been for twenty-one years the teacher at Koloa, Kaula, and has been granted a leave of absence for the purpose of paying a visit to his old home in the East.

Rev. Father Valentine of Honolulu is visiting Walluku as the guest of the Rev. Father Liebert. Father Valentine's rendition of the "Holy City" at 10 o'clock mass last Sunday was a revelation to those who had the pleasure of hearing him. He returns to Honolulu on the Claudine today.—Maui News.

Mr. Harrower, who was brought to the hospital from Kihel last week, and for whom Dr. McDonald of Honolulu was called over to Maui died at the hospital on Tuesday evening. His remains are to be shipped to Honolulu today, and thence to California, where he leaves a wife and family.—Maui News.

Prof. Koehle who returned from Kaula on Saturday reports that the light on the cane borer has had good results and the pest has greatly decreased in numbers. Over \$9,000 has been expended by the Lihue plantation in an effort to wipe out the borer and it is having good results. The professor expects to return to Kaula in October to work on the cane when it is larger than at present.

Word from Honokaa says that Fred S. Clinton, who was dangerously wounded by an accidental discharge of a gun at Humuula ranch some three weeks ago, is now considered out of danger. The arm will not be amputated. Mr. Clinton has been removed to Honokaa, being carried in a stretcher a distance of forty-five miles. Dr. Garrison, who has charge of the case, superintended the long and tedious trip, of over sixty miles.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.
COPTIC AUG. 2
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10
PEKING AUG. 18
GAELIC AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 5
CHINA SEPT. 12
DORIC SEPT. 19
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 27
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 29
COPTIC OCT. 6
AMERICA MARU OCT. 13
PEKING OCT. 20
GAELIC OCT. 27
HONGKONG MARU NOV. 3
CHINA NOV. 10
DORIC NOV. 17

For San Francisco.
COPTIC AUG. 2
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10
PEKING AUG. 18
GAELIC AUG. 25
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 5
CHINA SEPT. 12
DORIC SEPT. 19
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CHINA NOV. 10
DORIC NOV. 17

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AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LINAU,
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaunapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

New York Line.

Bark Foohing Sney will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

August 15, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
and **Toyo Kisen Kaisha.**

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.
COPTIC AUG. 2
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10
PEKING AUG. 18
GAELIC AUG. 25
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AGENTS.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Demand for Local Rule By People.

CRY FROM KALIA, KAUAI

Correspondent Says Hawaii Should be Divided Into Counties and Townships.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 24th inst. you say in an editorial that "To add six or eight sets of county officers, two sets of municipal officers and a dozen sets of village officers would be to devote large sums which are needed for public works to the salary roll, without getting any better government than we now have."

While it is true that local self-government will add to the expenses of the administration of the general and local laws, we deny the proposition that we would not have any better government than we now have.

Local self-government is one of the distinguishing marks of the American form of government, following in this the English example that the preservation of health and order, the protection of life and property, the actual administration of the law of the State in nearly all that concerns the safety, peace, comfort and happiness of the citizen, is left to local authorities elected by the people of the local community.

In the people of a State or Territory as a whole, resides the ultimate power and authority, limited only by the Constitution of the United States and by that greater power which resides in the people of the whole Union as a nation.

But the people of all the States in framing their constitutions and establishing their governments, have everywhere in accordance with the instinct and traditions of the English-American race, made provision for a system of local self-government. The people of each county or township or city elect their own officials for the application of the law and the administration of the affairs of the community.

Why, after several hundreds of other forms of government, did England adopt local self-government and stand by it, if it is not the best so far devised by man? From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock to the present time it has proved to be a blessing and a success in America. Why will it not prove a success and correct the abuses in a Territory in which the government and power are centralized and administered from a single city remote from the people?

There must be local officials and the more directly responsible to the people they become for their acts, the better the people be served. We have had enough of this "reign of deputies" who are always throwing their blunders upon the shoulders of the heads of departments.

Let me cite an example and apply the cure of local self-government and see how it will work. We of this school district have repeatedly in the last two or three years petitioned the government for better school accommodations for our children. Those in authority have closed their ears to the prayers and petitions of our people until it looks as if a number of our children will be denied the privilege of attending school for want of accommodations.

The writer is creditably informed that there have been in the primary department of the school which held its sessions in a room twenty-five feet long by twenty feet wide, over 100 pupils enrolled for several months, under one teacher.

All of the other rooms were overcrowded and neither the teacher nor the principal had any legal authority to send these pupils home, and only a health officer could have done so on sanitary grounds.

Could such a state of affairs exist under local self-government and against the will of the people where the local officers have the establishment of police and sanitary regulations, the support and management of schools, the assessment and collection of taxes, the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and public buildings, such as court houses, city halls, school houses, hospitals and jails? The local officials who would be entrusted to carry out the will of the people and who would in any manner try to defeat that will, would soon find themselves replaced by public servants who would bow to the supreme power of the people.

We have no redress under the present state of affairs. Our petitions have gone unanswered, but under local self-government, we, the people, would be in a position to control and have a simple and speedy remedy for these abuses—the ballot.

The old order of things is gone and we hope that with it has gone the wanton and reckless desire on the part of some of those in power to squander the people's money. A well-regulated local government would have made it impossible for those in authority, during the quarantine against the bubonic plague, to have escaped answering to the people for the misuse of the money intrusted to their care.

We now stand politically equal before the law and as citizens having that equal political right, we demand a just and legal proportion of the taxes for public improvements. We have seen that which was legally and justly ours used in building and maintaining roads in other places, in installing and operating large and costly water plants, in building and furnishing in elegant style costly school buildings; we have been taxed to furnish a band of music for the entertainment and amusement of others, all of which is unjust to us. Give us our legal pro rata of taxes and we concede to others the same right we demand for ourselves, viz., to invest it as they deem most wise. It is manifestly unjust to tax us for the support of roads, bridges, waterworks and for public entertainment and amusement for others.

Unless your correspondent is mistaken in the temper of the people outside of Honolulu, one of the first acts of the coming Legislature will be to divide these islands into counties and then proceed to enact a county government bill, thereby giving to the people of this Territory that inherent Anglo-Saxon privilege of local self-government.

O. L. R.
Kalia, Kauai, July 26, 1900.

SIR ROBERT HART WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE CHINESE BOXERS NOT PRAYER BULLETS



NEWS of the probable murder of Sir Robert Hart at Peking is a hard blow for progress in China. Sir Robert's death would mean much more than the snuffing of the mainpring of the great civil service he has organized. It would mean the loss of positively the only man who is fit, by experience, by position, by genius, to undertake the task of reorganizing the whole administration of China as the mandatory of the Powers should they decide eventually to take over the government of China. Sir Robert has often been begged to leave the Chinese service for the office of Great Britain's Minister, but he knew that his potentialities for China's good would be far less as such. Also, his health has suffered much from his prolonged residence in Peking, and since the fatal vaccination of the British Government a few days ago, his health has been in a precarious condition. He is the only man who stands as an individual in the competent but neutral position in which the United States stand as a nation, and he is the man on whom the reorganization of China must devolve. His life's work is already done; all his ambitions are already satisfied, and an earldom awaits him whenever he cares to accept it, which could only be on his retirement, since British honors conferred on him now would seem to intimate a British claim to the customs. But the keynote of Sir Robert's life has been duty, conscientiousness, self-sacrifice, the good of China, and he would not shrink from the burden if his conditions were accepted. These conditions would be the same as he demanded when he consented to organize the revenue department, implicit confidence, absolute independence, a free hand. Sir Robert Hart is a Scotchman of Irish descent, who joined the British Consular Service a poor and unknown youth somewhere in the fifties. He is now getting on for 70 years of age, and has controlled the Foreign Customs Service of China for forty years. Virtually, although he was not its original organizer, he alone can claim the credit for building up the service to what it now is: an honorable profession for gentlemen, as lucrative and assured as the civil service of India. When he took it in hand the service, which extended only to five ports, was the most despised in the world, a composition of the worst class of adventurers, engaged on the spot. Now it is one of the most exclusive of services, eagerly sought after by the sons of Counts and Ministers of different countries, difficult to enter, and forming the aristocracy of the foreign settlements in China.

THE RED BANANA A SUCCESS.

S. M. Damon's Estate at Moanalua Shows Delicious Fruit From Slips.

The Advertiser advocated a few days ago the growing in these islands of the Cuban, or red, banana, and as a result it has developed that at Moanalua, the beautiful country place of S. M. Damon, the cultivation of this variety of banana has already been begun, as well as at the Government nursery.

Eighteen months or more ago Prof. Koehle, the Government naturalist, brought from Mexico several slips of the red banana, advising that they were to be begun at once, as they were a very palatable fruit and would thrive in these islands. The slips were divided between the Government nursery and Mr. Damon's place at Moanalua, and at both places they are doing well and are already large enough to bear.

"Mr. Damon called my attention to the Advertiser editorial the other day," said Donald MacIntyre, superintendent of Mr. Damon's estate, yesterday, "and he said that he intended to take a bunch of the red bananas to your editorial rooms to show what has been done here at Moanalua towards the cultivation of this variety of banana."

"Prof. Koehle sent us nine different varieties of banana from Mexico a year ago last December. They were all planted a year ago on Washington's birthday and have done splendidly. From some of the roots we have obtained several bunches, and others are coming rapidly. We cut one large bunch from the red banana tree two weeks ago. The slips are growing up rapidly in place of the dead stalk and we ought to have a good crop of them next year. The tree seems strong and will undoubtedly thrive here, and I see no reason why in a few years the crop should not be large all over the islands."

"At present our tree and one at the Government nursery are the only ones of the red variety, the Largo as it is called in Mexico, that are to be found in Hawaii. We expect to send a slip to H. P. Baldwin's place on Maui shortly and Mr. Damon's idea is to send slips all over the islands to responsible planters who will take an interest in its growth and see that it is spread still further until it will be found everywhere in the islands."

Mr. MacIntyre showed the Advertiser man all over the estate, calling attention particularly to many improvements that have been recently instituted by him under Mr. Damon's instructions. The banana orchard was of particular interest. Besides the red banana tree—the Largo—there are eight large banana plants, all of which were sent from Mexico by Prof. Koehle, and all of which are bearing. They stand about fifteen feet high and bear a large banana, long and tapering to a decided point at either end and very sweet to the taste. The different varieties are known as the Marko, the Balma, the Manzano, the Manila, the Morado, the Thuna and the Gunia, besides the Largo, or red, banana. These names, Mr. MacIntyre said, were probably local names bestowed upon them by the Mexicans. There was also the "honey banana," a tiny little fellow, much similar to the Chinese variety which is exported, and commands a very high price on account of its sweetness and delicious flavor.

In addition to the imported varieties there were a number of large and husky plants of the common banana which grows so plentifully all about the islands. On these were huge bunches of ripe fruit ready to be cut from the tree.

Besides bananas Mr. MacIntyre has a

fine-looking orchard of papayas, fig bushes by the score, which he is covering with a system of wire netting to keep off the all-devouring Japanese beetle, alligator pear trees, a field of pineapples, and almost every fruit known to the islands, in quantities.

In one of the many conservatories, protected from the beetle by wire netting and other schemes, there are muskmelon vines, rare enough now in the islands although they were plentiful before the arrival of the beetle. The little green melons, worth their weight in silver almost, have each a little platform swung from the roof by cords, where it may rest its fat little sides and wax ripe and succulent.

Roses are in another house, fragrant and beautiful as though no beetle had ever been heard of, behind the protecting wire netting, and in still another one there are delicate orchids, wondrously tinted and strangely shaped, so precious that all the tables on which they stand are mounted on lava rock pillars which stand in a large pool of crystal water.

Mr. MacIntyre, who has the management of all the great estates, as well as the cultivation of the orchards and the supervision of the greenhouses and gardens, is a young Scotchman who came here from Edinburgh three years ago to manage the place. He is an expert botanist and horticulturist and the beauty of the place is largely due to his efforts. Prior to coming here he was in the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens as a botanist and collector. Mr. Damon does not spare money in the beautifying of Moanalua.

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No More Mail By Way of Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Post-office Department has ordered that, beginning with August 1, all mails for the Hawaiian Islands shall be forwarded exclusively to San Francisco or other American ports for dispatch and that the present practice of dispatching mails via Vancouver, B. C., be discontinued.

If the dispatch proves correct and such an order has been issued by the department it will prove bad news for the islands. In the past the schedule of steamers has been so arranged that the Vancouver boats came at intervals so that mail sent by them would reach even the ports of Southern California, before they could have been forwarded for the San Francisco steamer. Frequently as much as six days was saved by dispatching mails by way of the Canadian boats, so the order stopping the transmission of mail via Vancouver will result in serious inconvenience to local merchants as well as an annoyance to all who have correspondences with friends or relatives in the States.

Postmaster Oat said yesterday that he had no information on the point from Washington, but rather thought that it might be meant to apply to mails coming from the States to Hawaii and not returning. Unless orders to the contrary are received by the postmaster before next Wednesday he intends to forward the mail to the United States on that day on the Albatross via Vancouver as heretofore.

The first steamer of the Canadian line arrived in Honolulu on June 1st, 1893, and received a hearty welcome. A large trade was quickly built up with British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, but since the annexation of the islands the trade from Seattle and Tacoma via Vancouver has been cut off entirely, and all goods from those ports have had to come direct or via San Francisco. This latest order cuts off the mails also.

Sharpshooters Won at Tien-Tsin.

COMMERCIAL MAN'S TALE

Yankee Drummer Gives Credit for Safety to Defenders of The Town.

A well-known commercial traveler, speaking on the Boxers at the Hawaiian Hotel to an interested circle of listeners, told the following story of his experiences in China:

"Several months ago I went to Hongkong with the idea of doing a big business in the Celestial Empire for my Chinese house. I got carry all kinds of agricultural implements, as well as many other modern labor-saving machines. "Of course, I passed through Honolulu but only spent a few hours ashore. After securing up a fair amount of trade in Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, I started for Peking but was detained for some time at Tien-Tsin on special business. It was about this time that the trouble with the Boxers was getting particularly terrifying to people who would be likely to suffer by their brutal actions. Fortunately, I gave up my plan of going on to Peking and stayed at Tien-Tsin. I fortunately? Well, I don't know. From what I saw of the trouble in Tien-Tsin I don't think there was much choice between that place and Peking.

"I will never forget the awful days when I was in Tien-Tsin from July 5th, when I left for Taku and thence to Hongkong and so to Honolulu, and from here to Chicago again, I hope. You all know the story of the struggle in Tien-Tsin. But perhaps some of the details will be of interest to you. For example, after the people of the settlement outside of the city of Tien-Tsin proper had sent 1,200 men to see what had become of Admiral Seymour, we ascended to the top of a tower in the settlement to see if we could see any sign of the Peking relief force. To the north of the city where the great Hsi Gu, a large fort full of arms and ammunition loomed, we saw smoke—the smoke of battle, and we could also hear the report of guns. We immediately jumped to the conclusion that Admiral Seymour was on his way back to Tien-Tsin and that the Chinese in the Hsi Gu were firing upon them. We were greatly and agreeably surprised later when Admiral Seymour and the relief force arrived, bearing the wounded, and reported the fact of their having taken the Hsi Gu and that it was their own force that was peppering the Boxers from the fort.

"It seems that Admiral Seymour and his company were winding down the river, many of them in boats, when they came upon this large fort quite unexpectedly. There were many Chinese in the fort and several shots were fired as the first boat was coming around a bend, at the men in the boat. Immediately a big American marine jumped out of the foremost boat onto the bank and shoved the boat back around the bend out of range of the fire from the fort. A consultation was held and resulted in a sudden attack upon the fort; the fort was taken in grand style and were not the gallant fighters joyous when they found the Hsi Gu just packed with the latest improved weapons—Lee Metford rifles, Gatling guns, swords and ammunition, and rice also. They would have held the Hsi Gu with all their might had it not been for the great number of wounded that the force was carrying along with it. But the men brought with them all the arms from the fort that they could carry.

"There were many brave deeds done at Tien-Tsin. The Russians did fine work in holding the railroad station and the English bluejackets did wonders with overwhelming numbers of Boxers, and the Americans—well, everybody knows what the American soldier or marine will do when he gets into a fight. I tell you what, you may talk about the power of prayer saving Tien-Tsin all you like, but I was there on the ground and had hold of a gun myself, and I want to remind you gentlemen that we were blessed with a few sharpshooters stationed in the towers who certainly succeeded in hitting the Boxers say 'Now I lay me to sleep during the little trouble there. There was that fellow Watts, for instance, from Australia. I know for a fact that he picked off at the rate of twenty or thirty Chinese runners a day for many days.

"Give credit to the sharpshooters and the gunners and the brave men who fought as only desperate men defending their women and children can fight. "China is ruled by secret societies, and it is my opinion that Japan has a wonderful success with these societies. I think little Japan can do perhaps more than any other nation in bringing the present war to a close. Of course the story of Seymour shooting his wounded men is a canard."

WANT TO FIGHT CHINESE.

Captain Henry Klemme believes that a force of a thousand men could be raised in Honolulu for service in China. He has already succeeded in getting together a company of volunteers who want to get into the fun in China and he sent to Washington letters offering the services of himself and his men as volunteers. These letters were endorsed by Governor Dole and by many of the prominent officers of the National guard.

Captain Klemme says that he has received more application than he could accept and so has been able to get together a fine class of men. Some of the men in the National guard who are in the regiment have expressed their desire to enroll themselves in the company if there is any chance of active service in China. He has enrolled 10 men already and more are coming to him every day.

It is probable that if any organized body of men is accepted from Hawaii for service in China it will fight under the American flag for although the United States is making common cause with other nations in the present quarrel with China it would be contrary to our policy to permit the organization on American soil of bodies of troops to fight under a foreign flag.

Supplies for Postoffice.

A large consignment of postoffice supplies was received yesterday by the Rio addressed to postoffice inspector Flint. Included in the lot is a large quantity of stamped envelopes. According to the United States laws all letters mailed on steamers must be contained in stamped envelopes of which there has been a great scarcity heretofore. The blanks for the first four postoffices to receive the money order system are also included in the lot.

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FORT STREET BUILDING.

Henry Smith Will Put up an \$8,000 Structure in Near Future.

Henry Smith is soon to begin the erection of a new \$8,000 building on Fort street above Smith's lane. The property upon which the building will stand was recently purchased by Mr. Smith and adjoins his Fort street residence giving him as well an outlet on the street for property he has owned for some time which lies in the rear of his new purchase.

The building which Mr. Smith will erect on his new land will be a large two-story wooden structure and will be in all likelihood used as a high class lodging house. It will have ten rooms on each floor and they will be fitted up in the most modern style.

EWA CANE BURNED.

Nearly a Score of Acres Swept by a Fire Yesterday.

A cane fire occurred yesterday afternoon on Ewa plantation in which between fifteen and twenty acres of cane were burned. The fire occurred in a field known as No. 2 pump field which was ready for grinding. The field is very near the cane fields of the Oahu plantation.

It is supposed that sparks from an engine of the Oahu Railway & Land Company started the blaze. The fire was prevented from spreading by cutting a roadway through the cane and holding it back at that point.

CIVIL RIGHTS ARE TO BE RESTORED

Citizens Naturalized After June 14 Can Vote in Hawaii.

One of the principal matters brought up in the Governor's conference yesterday morning was the question of restoring civil rights to a number of persons who lost their franchise for political or other reasons. Attorney-General Dole handed the Governor a list of persons suitable for consideration. The announcement will be made in a few days.

Treasurer Lansing presented the matter of storage of kerosene oil, stating that the two warehouses of the Government designed for that purpose were being used for the storage of general merchandise which was against the law. The matter will be given consideration.

The articles of incorporation of L. Turner & Company, of Hilo, Hawaii, were again presented to the conference by Mr. Lansing. The papers had been returned from Hilo in correct form as requested.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless showed a map of the proposed widening of Queen street, near South. He reported that he had come to an agreement with Mr. Magoon, who was a property owner in the vicinity, and that he was going ahead with the work of improvement.

The Hawaiian Electric Company's application to the Superintendent of Public Works to lay a pipe line between the Sailor's Home and the company's works under Alakea street, was referred to Mr. McCandless with authority to act in the matter as he chose.

The Leslie property contention on which Attorney-General Dole rendered an opinion last week was again taken up. The conference concluded it was a matter for the Legislature to act upon. The Attorney-General spoke of the matter in the discussion of the meeting reached a conclusion that such citizens naturalized since June 14 should have the right to vote, but not to hold office until after they had resided in Hawaii for a year after becoming American citizens.

PASSING OF W. H. CUMMINGS.

Well-known Kamaoia Dies in Japan Where He Sought Health.

By the Elvidor from Japan yesterday the news was received of the death of William H. Cummings, formerly road supervisor of Honolulu. Mr. Cummings went to Japan several months ago in search of health and he was at the famous medicinal springs of Kusatsu when he passed away several weeks ago.

Mr. Cummings was born forty-five years ago in Walluku, Maui, where his father had been one of the oldest white residents. At one time he was engaged in taro planting on Maui and again he was interested in sugar. He was one of the promoters of the Reciprocity plantation in Hana and later he purchased with the late Judge Daniels the Island of Kahoolawe and became interested in the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company.

A few years ago he disposed of his interests on the other islands and came to Honolulu where he received the appointment as supervisor of roads. He built a fine home at Kalia, where his family now resides. The news of his death came in a letter to his son, William Cummings.

KINYOUN A FREAK.

Federal Doctor at San Francisco Says Hawaii Has Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Collector of Customs Jackson has been notified by Dr. Kinyoun, federal quarantine surgeon, that hereafter all vessels from Alaska and Hawaii will be subject to quarantine inspection, those from Alaska on account of the reported prevalence of smallpox in the north, and those from Hawaii on account of the plague. According to report, however, there has been no plague in Hawaii for some time.

BORN.

LEMMON—At Nanih, Maui, on July 21st, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lemmon, a daughter.

DIED.

BUCHHOLTZ—In Honolulu, July 29, Carl Buchholtz, aged about 70 years. Funeral from undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams today at 10 a. m.

WILL SAVE THE FISH

An Association To Be Formed.

PLAN BEING DRAFTED

Secretary Cooper Hopeful of Interesting the People and the Government.

Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper is at work planning for the organization of an association for the preservation of the varieties of fish which inhabit Hawaiian waters and for introducing Mainland varieties in the island waters. Mr. Cooper yesterday drafted a call to be issued to persons interested in fisheries, and anticipates that at least three hundred people will join the society.

The purpose for which the association is to be formed are set forth in the call which reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, being desirous of preventing the wanton destruction of the food fish living in the waters of the Territory of Hawaii, and believing that much can be done to increase the number of fishes for food by the intelligent propagation of the species now living in these waters, and by the judicious importation of other species from the waters of the Mainland, hereby agree to form ourselves into an association for the above purposes under such constitution and by-laws as may hereafter be agreed upon by the subscribers hereto."

Mr. Cooper stated to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that the idea of forming such an association came to him, serving the destruction of so many of the small fishes which inhabit the shore waters of Oahu by Japanese and Chinese fishermen. These have small regard for the little fishes and spawn which are hauled up in their nets and made fit for nothing more than fertilizer material.

Another matter which has been brought to Mr. Cooper's attention of late is the increasing price for fish. As a food supply for those who have all their lives been accustomed to fish for their daily needs, it is rapidly going beyond their reach and becoming more and more a luxury which only those of means left over from their absolute needs can afford to indulge in. Hawaiians, Japanese and other nationalities who have liberally patronized the fishmarket in the past, are infrequent visitors nowadays. The cause of this is the diminution in the supply of fish near at hand. The shores are not so much visited by fish as in former years, and deep sea fishing is becoming more and more imperative.

It is the plan of Mr. Cooper and others who are enthusiastic on the subject, to have proper measures adopted for the preservation of fish and care of the embryo by legislative action. After the association is formed a sum of money can be raised to carry out the ideas in a practical manner. Mr. Cooper believes that through the efforts of such an association a request to the United States Government for an expert of the United States Fish Commission to be sent here to look over the entire area of the island waters, and see what features are adaptable for the introduction of certain Mainland fish would receive favorable consideration.

The expert would have to take note of the various temperatures of water around the different islands, sound the shores for rocky, coral or sandy bottoms. Upon his findings of the conditions here his report as to what varieties of the funny tribe should be introduced would be made.

If the Legislature can be prevailed upon to look at the question of the propagation of the fish industry around the islands, an appropriation from that body for extending the preserves will do much toward the purpose. The United States Fish Commission send its reports here for experimental work. Mr. Cooper says there is absolutely no reason why fish hatcheries cannot be successful here, as every kind, salt and brackish, to clear, sparkling fresh water are obtainable. There is a desire to see what can be done with the striped bass, and measures will be taken by the association, when formed, to experiment with the toothsome fish which seems to stand transplanting with every locality.

The association is not for the purpose of merely serving its own needs, but is for the good of the public at large.

DOCTOR WAS WATCHED.

Government Physician Weddick Remembered by Maui People.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 28.—The News says: A strict watch has been set upon Dr. John Weddick, the government physician at Wailuku, by the citizens of Maui.

The cause of this action on their part originated during the plague epidemic at Kahului. At that time, the doctor gave up his private practice and devoted his whole time to the care of the plague patients, and to quarantine matters till all danger was past.

As a token of appreciation, a subscription was raised, and an elegant gold watch and chain was purchased. On last Saturday, a charming breakfast was served at Shrader's new hotel, Wailuku, at which as many as possible of the donors were present. Dr. Weddick was invited to the breakfast, and was presented with the watch. Mr. James Thomas, who acted as master of ceremonies, truly voiced the sentiments of the donors when he stated that a genuine aloha for the doctor, no less than admiration for his self abnegation, was the motive which led to the presentation.

The doctor responded briefly and touchingly to the speech of presentation, admitting however that for once his Irish gift of gab failed him. He kindly thanked the donors, adding that his appreciation of the gift was not for its intrinsic value, but rather for the aloha which the sight of it would always recall.

On the inner case of the watch was an appropriate inscription. The donors were H. P. Baldwin, C. B. Wells, H. E. Sidgrege, W. A. Bailey, B. Baldwin, D. Linday, H. Baldwin, J. Thomas, W. G. Ogs, Joe Cockett, E. B. Carley, C. W. Baldwin, W. Goodness, J. Dow, F. E. Atwater, G. B. Robertson, J. de Rego, W. S. Nicoll, W. G. Scott, D. L. Meyer, F. Hons, J. N. K. Keola, D. D. Baldwin, Carl Waldrey, W. Autt, W. H. Cornwell, Hospital and Catholic Mission.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR

How Kwang Hsu Lost His Throne.

FATAL LOVE OF NOVELTY

The Sovereign's Interest in Western Inventions and Finally in Christianity.

YOKOHAMA, July 16.—"The Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsu, deposed two years ago by the Empress Dowager, is in some respects one of the most remarkable characters in the Empire at the present time," says Prof. Isaac T. Headland of the Peking University. "He is not what we are accustomed to term a strong character. As a boy he was interested in all kinds of foreign toys and considered everything brought from foreign countries, from a railroad train, a phonograph, an electric car or a fine Swiss watch, as a toy to be played with. Like many other rich children, he was indulged in every imaginable wish, and the populace regarded him in the light of a spoiled child. The Chinese of the better class, who were in touch with those connected with the palace, either as eunuchs, servants, or in official relations, were full of stories about his bad temper and looked upon him as one who ought to be spanked. It was said that his own private apartment was a museum of all the most wonderful inventions, the most intricate machinery and the most complicated productions of modern art, science and invention that he had been able to gather, and that his will must not be crossed in any circumstances, for he was just as liable to dash a fine Swiss watch to the floor, breaking it into a thousand pieces, as a peevish child is to destroy its doll.

"Knowing the disposition of the boy, the officials sought out all kinds of intricate and peculiar machines as presents to him in order to enhance their interests and prospects, and in doing so they troubled us at the Peking University until we let them have our phonograph to make as a present to his Majesty. Doubtless these toys awakened his interest in foreign affairs generally. But as the child grew he began to develop other notions not less peculiar, perhaps, but more in harmony with his position, duties and responsibilities. When some ladies, both Chinese and foreign, presented the Empress Dowager with a magnificent copy of the New Testament, printed on the finest paper, with new type specially manufactured for that book, bound in silver, encased in a silver box, which was again inclosed in a fine plush case, the thing interested his Majesty, to judge from his conduct, more than it did the Dowager Empress herself.

"The day after the present reached the palace an order came to the American Bible Society in Peking, which attracted the special attention of the agent of that society. The man who brought the order was a eunuch. He seemed very particular to retain the little slip of paper on which the order was written and insisted upon its return to him after it had been copied. They then discovered that the order was from the Emperor and that it was for Bibles—both Old and New Testaments—such as the society was selling to his people. The society, of course, did not understand the import of such a move on the part of the Emperor, but it was not long before we discovered what the young man was doing.

"I was personally well acquainted and associated with a horticulturist and gardener who for many years went daily to the palace with his flowers and vegetables, and have received from him many presents of flowers such as that there was a change of sentiment among the eunuchs not only toward him, but also toward all foreign Governments and foreign affairs as a whole. The eunuchs were constantly introducing the subject of Christianity in their talks with the florist, and, as he was a Christian, they urged him to explain its doctrines to them, and, in consequence, he often sat and talked with them for hours. Of course, they discovered that this was consuming a large amount of his time and fearing lest this might lead him to lose interest in the matter and in them they of their own free will advanced him 300 taels (300 ounces of silver) to invest in his business telling him they did not wish him to pay it back, but that they would take it out in flowers and vegetables.

"On one occasion when they had kept him longer than usual—and it is to be remembered that all the time they were conversing on subjects related to Christianity—he made several excuses to get away, but was unable to do so. He finally said:

"But I must go. I have not yet had my dinner and it is now late in the day."

"Oh, that is all right," they answered. "We can give you your dinner," which they proceeded to do, and he remained with them until evening, telling them about the nature of Christianity.

"During one of these conversations one of the eunuchs was especially interested and in conversation with my friend told him that the Emperor daily had parts of the gospel of Luke written in large characters on sheets of paper and that he thus studied them. This eunuch was the Emperor's personal servant and stood in the room all the time he was studying the Bible. That this was true cannot be doubted, for it was impossible for the eunuch to know anything about the gospel of Luke had he not learned it in that way. The fact that he was able to tell that the Emperor was studying the gospel of Luke was proof that he was doing so.

"It must not be inferred from this that the Emperor was becoming a Christian. One day three of the eunuchs called on me with this same hor-

reousness for the purpose of seeing a foreigner and to get a view of his home and to talk with him. One of them was younger than the other two—in fact, a young man—and about the average intelligence of his class. A few days later my friend told me a story which illustrates one phase of the Emperor's character. He had ordered a number of eunuchs to repeat before him, but none of them save this particular one materialized. As he got down on his hands and knees to bow or knock his head to his Majesty, the latter kicked him in the mouth, cutting his lip and otherwise injuring him, and my informant added:

"What kind of man is that to be on the throne of a country, punishing those who obey his orders?"

"Of course, it is a well-known fact which has perhaps been already reported a great number of times that the young Emperor began studying English about the same time, and those who were getting books for him came to our compound and secured a small volume which had been taken to China by the man who induced me to go to Peking, as a text book for his little daughter. When the Emperor began the study of English he departed from the usual methods of men in his position and allowed his teacher to sit and teach him instead of forcing him to kneel in his presence. I myself worked for some time with the grandson of this teacher, teaching him English, and in return he taught me Chinese.

"The study of English, the study of the Bible and the foreign toys the Emperor had played with, including the great inventions which mark the prog-

man to prepare for a trip to Tien-Tsin on the railroad. The home of Chang Yun-mao the present director of mines, was fitted up for his reception, and it was rumored that he might go as far as Japan. Several Han Lins with whom I was acquainted came to ask me if I thought it would be safe for him to go that far away from home and they were all excited as he no doubt was—they all made me think of a sixteen-year-old boy just about to leave his mothers and sisters for the first time for college. These men, who were so cool under all ordinary circumstances, even in affairs of State, had become transformed into school-boys because the Emperor was going to take an eighty-mile railroad journey.

"But the trip never was taken. He began in a new line, not with the idea of giving up his trip, but with the thought of liberating his people from the yoke that was upon them. On the 13th of June, 1898, he issued a decree establishing a university at Peking, the design being to open a way by which the young men of the Empire might become acquainted with all the books he had been studying, and might themselves be prepared to issue other books of a similar character. A few days later he ordered the Foreign Office to report on the matter of encouraging art, science and agriculture, at the same time ordering any of those who were opposed to the progress and reform to appear before him and give their reasons. He proposed that they adopt Western arms and Western methods of drilling the Tartar troops. He abolished the literary essay as a leading part in the examinations for official distinction and substituted a knowledge of political economy and international law.

"He then proposed the establishment of agricultural schools in all the provinces for the purpose of teaching the farmers better methods of agriculture, and that the Lu-Han railroad should



THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

ress of the advancing civilization of these last years of the nineteenth century, were not lost on the young man. They could not change his impetuous disposition, but they did inspire in him a disposition to see the world and to know more of what was going on in it than had ever been known by any other occupant of the Dragon throne. He, therefore, began buying all kinds of books pertaining to foreign affairs.

"It was known to him that there were various institutions of learning connected with the missions of the various churches and that each of these schools had translated some of the most important text books of the countries they represented into Chinese. They were issued by tract societies and societies for the distribution of general and Christian knowledge, and there were books prepared by scientists and physicians and scholars of various kinds, together with learned natives who had put out volumes both in the Chinese colloquial and the classical language of the Empire, and it was these which he sought to obtain. He got the assistance of foreigners whenever he could and made no distinction between the books of any sect or societies but with an equal zeal he sought them all. No miser ever watched his gold with a more zealous care than this young man examined these books; so a eunuch told me.

"One of the eunuchs from the palace came to me every day for weeks to get some new book for the Emperor, and almost exhausted my patience with his persistence. He was willing to pay any price, and he would not allow me to refuse him any book which the Emperor had not yet had if it was to be got under any circumstances. I was forced more than once to give him some little sheet tract of a single page, and at other times to take my wife's Chinese medical books out of the library and turn them over to him, for the eunuch declared, whether truly or not I cannot say, that he dared not return at night without taking the Emperor something new."

"He bought my wife's bicycle and took it to his Majesty, and it was afterward reported that his queue caught in the back wheel and he had a very un-Emperor like fall. This led the Dowager to deal severely with the eunuch. One day shortly after the coup d'etat a man came to me with his face scratched and his head, scarred and wanted me to save his life. He desired to join the church at once saying that he was a friend of this same eunuch who had been banished for buying all these things for the Emperor and charging him double price for them, and that he also was in danger of losing his head.

"The Emperor set himself to studying the books he had bought, and the more he studied them the more he became convinced that China was on the wrong road, and in dreadful need of reformation. The more he meditated the matter the more he became convinced that there was no hope of China so long as she was in the hands of the old conservative party. He be-

lieved as expeditiously as possible. He ordered the establishment of patent and copyright laws, that the military examinations should be changed so as to conform to the proposed new order of things, and he promised rewards to all those who distinguished themselves as authors or inventors.

"He ordered the officials to do all in their power to encourage trade and assist the merchants. School boards were established in every city in the empire; a bureau of mines was formed; journalists were encouraged to write on all political subjects, Jung Lu and Liu Kun were ordered to consult on the establishment of naval academies and training ships; schools were ordered opened in connection with all the foreign legations for the benefit of the sons of Chinese living in foreign countries; commercial bureaus were ordered established for the encouragement of trade at Shanghai and Hankow, and in addition to all this, the officials throughout the Empire were ordered to assist the young Emperor in his work of reform.

"Any one who is interested in the work of reform for China may look over his edicts in the most critical way they will and they will not find a single one which would have been anything but a benefit to the country. He did more than issue edicts, for the funds for the establishment of the university at Peking were at once set apart and the university was established, and in spite of the anti-foreign feeling in the palace and the school since his dethronement, they have not been able to divert the funds to any other channel, however much they have tried to do so.

"But it was his surgical operations that caused him trouble. So long as he confined himself to the making of new offices there was no trouble, but as soon as he began to abolish old ones and dismiss Viceroy and Governors, there arose a howl which reached the ears of the Empress Dowager, and the palace and the throne of the young man was ruthlessly taken from him, and he was confined to an island in the palace grounds under strict guard.

"It is certain that when the history of China comes to be written the attempted reforms of Kwang Hsu will be classed among those of the best emperors of the past, and either he will be restored to his throne to carry out his reforms or he will be looked upon as the first martyr for liberty and progress among the emperors of the Middle Kingdom."

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